The Massillon Independent.

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Massillon Independent.

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O. E. TAYLOR, - - - Proprietor.

O. W. THOMAS, - - - Editor.

Office 2d. floor, Room No. 8, Opera Block.

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Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diellhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 13½ Opera Block.

R. H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Sibila's block Erie street, Massillon, O. Will attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Federal Courts, Northern District of Ohio and Stark and adjoining counties

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie treet.

ISAAC ULMAN, Attorney at Law, Massillon, Ohio Office No. 16, East Main street, up tairs. Business intrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties and in the U. S. Courts will receive prompt attention.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

ARTHUR FISHER & CO., Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded. No. 9, South Erie street.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

D. W. JEFFRIES, Dentist, Beatty's Block, Main street. Teeth inserted on hard rubber plate. Filling also attended to.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

REED'S DRY GOODS STORE, Massillon, Ohio. Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8.30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D.
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homœopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

Massillon Railroad Time.

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

GOING WEST. R. R. Time.	City Time.
3 52 A. M.	4 27 A. M.
10 24 "	10 59 "
1 55 P. M.	2 30 P. M.
5 18 "	5 53 "
Local Freight, 7 06 "	7 41 "
GOING EAST.	
1 12 P. M.	1 47 P. M.
12 06 M. Night	12 35 "
2 49 A. M.	3 24 P. M.
9 07 A. M.	9 42 A. M.
Local Freight 11 55 A. M.	12 30 "

C. L. & W. R. R.

New standard, 90th Meridian time.

Going North.		Going South.	
No. 2	7:00 a. m.	No. 1	9:55 a. m
4	3:57 pm	3	7 10 p. m
6	7:10 "	5	6:00 a. m
24	1:00 a. m.	17	11:10 a. m

W. & L. E. R. R.

Going South.		Going North.	
No. 5	1:20 p. m.	No. 4	8:12 a. m
7	5:50 a. m.	6	4:35 p. m
9	6:40 p m.	8	8:35 p. m.

WM. M'CLYMONDS G. ALBRIGHT

German Deposit Bank,

PARK HOTEL BLOCK,

MASSILLON, O.,

Dealers in Promissory Notes, Manufacturers Scrip and Exchange.

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Fine Business Property,

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All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

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Cigar Store,

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Come and see me for

Fine Cigars and Tobaccos.

Don't forget the place,

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MASSILLON, OHIO.

DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—S. C. Bowman.
Clerk—Jos. R. White.
Solicitor—E. G. Willison.
Marshal—Adam Wendling.
Engineer—D. A. Miller.
Treasurer—J. W. Foltz.
Council—1st Ward, George Snyder, Peter Sailer; 2d ward, Henry Huber, Wm. Overton; 3d Ward, H. A. Williams, Robert Reay; 4th Ward, Geo. Rink, George Bullach.
Board of Education—S. A. Conrad, J. G. Warwick, W. B. Humberger, Dr. T. C. Miller, W. H. Justus and Henry Huber.

TOWNSHIP.

Trustees—C. N. Oberlin, Andrew Smith and Abel James.
Clerk—Louis A. Koons.
Treasurer—Martin Schafer.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas Blackburn, Josiah Frantz and R. H. Folger.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clinton Lodge, No. 47, meets in Masonic Hall, Mill street, second and last Monday of each month. W. S. S. Rogers, Sec'y.

Hiram Chapter, No. 18, meets in Masonic Hall, first Tuesday of each month. Z. T. Baltzly, Sec'y.

Massillon Commandery, No. 4 K. T., meets in Masonic Hall, second Thursday of each month. John A. Shoemaker, Recorder

ODD FELLOWS.

Sippo Lodge, No. 48, meets in Odd Fellows Hall corner of Main and Mill streets, every Monday evening. Chas. Higginbotham, Sec'y.

Massillon Lodge, No. 484, (German) meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellow Hall, corner of Main and Erie streets. John Kopp, Sec'y.

Eureka Encampment, No. 24, meets first and third Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Main and Mill streets. H. Huber, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Perry Lodge, No. 87, meets every Thursday evening in Beatty's Block, Main street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 70, meets every Tuesday evening, in hall over Union National Bank.

G. A. R.

Hart Post No. 134 meets in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Friday of each month.
John Ellis, Adj't.

S. OF V

Daniel Ritter Camp No. 24 meet every first and third Friday of each month in K. P hall
Chas. G King, Orderly Serg't.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

The Massillon Daughters of Veterans meet in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Saturday afternoons of each month. Miss Daisy Roof, Sec'y.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Perry Grange No. 694, meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock, in Welker's Hall, Main street. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

Massillon Council of the National Union meets on the 1st and 3d Monday of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall. C. F. Von Kanel, Sec'y.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Hill street, between Plumb and North. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Rev. J. E. Mann, Pastor.

Massillon Independent.

C. E. TAYLOR, - - PROPRIETOR

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Mormon Leaders at Salt Lake Said to Be Maturing a Daring Scheme.

A BOLD MORMON SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It is said the Mormons are contemplating a most daring move. Heretofore they have principally selected the territories in which to live. From Utah they have branched out to Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona. Like all residents of the territories, they are under the direct control of congress and amenable to laws passed at Washington. The rigidity of the laws against polygamy and the unrelenting enforcement of them by the federal courts in Utah have forced the problem on the Mormons of how to escape from the control of the federal authorities. If they controlled a state by a majority vote it is thought by some that the solution would be found. They would then be free from the interference of congress, and might carry out their polygamous practices

IN DEFIANCE OF FEDERAL LAW.

It is said that Nevada is the field selected in which Mormonism will in the end make its defiant stand against the general government for perpetuation of its institutions. Their obvious course to attain this position is by an immigration into the state sufficient to command a majority at the polls. Once dominant here, with the power of making and administering the local laws, the situation will be one of preeminent advantage, and they will have enlisted for their protection the whole force of the state-rights doctrine. That they have not yet made a direct move in this direction is due, not to their inability in several years past, but to the fact that they have everything to gain by delay. While the population of Nevada has been diminishing the Mormons have been augmenting by an average yearly addition of two thousand converts and by natural increase, the result of plural marriages and the prolificness of the healthy agricultural people who compose

THEIR RANK AND FILE.

Until they declare themselves, no one outside the faith can know how many Mormons are already in Nevada living unremarked in a community not addicted to religious inquisition. When they shall have attained a voting population in the state as great as either of the two nearly evenly balanced political parties their end assured, for in a contest for state or national office influenced by money, no single man, however rich, can outbid the Mormon church. Such a combination can be effected by the Mormons without impairing their absolute supremacy in Utah, or weakening their hold in the outlying territories. With two senators and a voting representative in the lower house of congress the strength of their position will become strikingly apparent. Many of

THE STRONGEST BARRIERS

which now surround them under a territorial form of government will then have been overcome, and the power to subordinate everything to the interests of the Mormon church will have been correspondingly strengthened. To deal with them under a state organization construction questions will have to be met commensurate in gravity with those settled twenty years ago by the civil war, with the perpetual difficulty that, in dealing with this particular case, precedents may be established which in after time could be quoted in justification of the repression of civil and religious liberty and the impairment of the integrity of duly-invested statehood.

VICTIMS OF A PIOUS KNAVE.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., March 2.—Charles H. Smith, who was arrested here, had succeeded, by a well-devised swindling scheme, in defrauding the inhabitants of this and the adjoining counties to the amount of $20,000. His plan was as follows: He pretended to have been specially ordained by God to form a new secret order from which was to grow a new and the only true religion. Accordingly, he began establishing the order of the "Star of Heaven." He would grant a charter to any six persons who applied for it, provided each paid into the common fund $25. Charter members pledged themselves not to make more than six members into a lodge, thus allowing only twelve members to a lodge.

Then he had prophetic visions in which great avenues of wealth were opened up to him. On the basis of these visions he induced his dupes to mortgage their farms to the order, and thus it became a sort of loan association. The secretary had charge of the notes, deeds and mortgages of the lodge, which he turned over to the treasurer, who converted them into cash. Smith was financial agent of all the lodges.

PAY FOR SLAVES.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—A bill was introduced in the Legislature today which promises to cause a lively discussion. It directs the Maryland Representatives in Congress to endeavor to secure appropriate legislation looking to the compensation for losses sustained by Maryanders in the emancipation of slaves. Their solution also recites that the fourth section of the fourteenth amendment has really never been judicially interpreted, excepting as to the rights of slaves as freemen, and that if it were strictly interpreted it would apply only to such claims as would be made for the loss or emancipation of the slave as a slave, thereby opening the question of the right to hold slaves, but would no apply to claims for incidental inconvenience arising from the loss or emancipation of slaves. Mr. Gnatt, who introduced the bill in the House, said the State should take suitable measures to test this question, and if needed to make an appropriation to defray the trial of a case before the Supreme Court.

The public debt decreased about $2,000,000 during the month of February.

William Heath, the stock-broker who failed in New York last October, died Tuesday morning.

Joseph B. Clarke, a brother of Grace Greenwood, the authoress, died Thursday at Dowagiac, Michigan.

S. E. Slader, of Geneva, Illinois, is the only applicant for the postoffice in that city, which pays $1,200 per year.

Dr. O. A. Hobson, one of the oldest physicians at Hot Springs, Arkansas, died Sunday, after a prolonged illness.

Father Tabaret, principal of the university at Ottawa, Ontario, died at the dinner table Sunday, after having said grace.

Kansas has twenty-seven railroads, but every one is operated by the Atchison, the Union Pacific, or the Missouri Pacific.

Edwin R. Clarke, of Coldwater, Michigan, will build and present to that city a $15,000 structure for the public library.

The reserve of the New York banks decreased $5,763,100 last week. The surplus is now $26,733,768 above legal requirements.

A jury at Terre Haute, Indiana, acquitted Ben Blanchard of the charge of obtaining a signature to a note by false pretenses.

Judge Tuttle, of East Tawas, Michigan, refused to pay taxes, and the town treasurer seized a span of horses valued at $117.

The municipal authorities of Paris have ordered the school committee to expunge from children's books the name of the Deity.

The Houston savings bank, in Texas, which holds deposits of $250,000, closed its doors on account of a run, and a receiver was appointed.

A special car has left San Francisco for New York with Sir Alexander Sewart, ex-premier of New South Wales, and his family.

The state senate at Albany passed the bill ceding to the United States the Drexel cottage, Mount McGregor, where Gen. Grant died.

Three workmen in the powder factory near Xenia, Ohio, lost their lives Monday by an explosion which tore the building to splinters.

A jury has been secured in New York for the trial of James T. Holland, the Texan, who killed Tom Davis, a confidence man.

Myrtle Loyd, a blind girl of Evansville, Indiana, was for a brief time left alone, when her clothes took fire and she was burned to death.

Marcus M. Towle, mayor of Hammond, Indiana, who recently obstructed a mail train by opening a draw-bridge, has been fined $25 and costs.

Dr. Farrand, of Charleston, West Virginia, now 100 years of age, walks alone about the city and reads the finest print without glasses.

The grand jury at New York adjourned without indicting any aldermen for bribery in connection with the Broadway railroad franchise.

For the recent assault on Mr. Dickson, United States attorney at Salt Lake, Angus and Frank J. Cannon have been held in $1,000 each.

The Missouri and Arkansas division of the Texas and St. Louis road was sold Saturday to a representative of the bondholders for $7,401,000.

Judge J. L. Mitchell, of Nebraska, dropped dead, Thursday, while addressing a gathering of pioneer legislators of Iowa at Des Moines.

The citizens of Council Bluffs, with three candidates in the field for mayor, elected John W. Chapman, Republican, by a majority of 67 votes.

The Minnesota and Northwestern Railway company has secured a charter at Springfield to construct a track from Chicago to East Dubuque.

The governor of Wisconsin has appointed to the vacant judgeship of Grant county George B. Carter, who was a captain in the Iron brigade.

Four glandered horses on arms near Rochester, Illinois, were killed by the assistant state veterinarian, and thirteen others were ordered quarantined.

T. C. Durro, of St. Louis, who went to Leadville to invest in the Colonel Sellers mine, fell in to a dark slope and received such injuries as to cause his death.

A dispatch from Sedalia, Missouri, states that Mrs. Dalby, the wife of a traveling salesman, has eloped to Chicago with W. S. Burrows, a telegraph operator.

The Canadian people express fear that on the completion of the bridge over the Lachine rapids the Pacific road will select Portland as its eastern terminus

Small-pox in a virulent form has appeared in a large hospital at Ottawa, Ontario, controlled by the Sisters of Charity. Four of the cases are regarded as hopeless.

The deposits in the government savings banks of Canada during January were $595 393. The amount standing to the credit of patrons is $19,056,028.

It is stated that J. V. Lewis, of Cincinnati, has formed a corporation with $20,000,000 capital to control the production and price of cotton-seed oil on the pools system.

J. H. Phillips, democrat, was elected mayor of Des Moines by over 200 majority. At Iowa City the democrats gave J. M. B. Letovsky a majority of only 99 for mayor.

It transpires that the murder of Block the rich Hebrew of Matamoras, was perpetrated by deserters from the United States army named Samuel Reed and Samuel Williams.

R. J. Fitzgibbon, stenographer in the courts at Macon, Georgia, killed himself with a revolver, because of financial embarrassment, leaving a wife and two children destitute.

Most of the reigning princes of Germany are expected to be present at a soiree in Berlin, this month, to commemorate the eighty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William.

Thomas Cruse, a millionaire miner of Helena, Montana, was married Tuesday to Miss Margaret Carter, by Bishop Bronson. The bride received from the groom a check for $500,000.

The district attorney at Jefferson, Wisconsin, is preparing papers for the arrest for bigamy of Dr. Russell T. Bishop, a son of the former president of the New York and New Haven road.

A telephone company at Hannibal, Missouri, violated a contract with its patrons by charging $4 per month for instruments, whereupon the city council repealed the charter of the concern.

A trust company of New York has petitioned the federal court at Indianapolis to appoint a receiver for the Chicago and Atlantic road for default of interest on bonds aggregating $11,500,000.

By an accident on the Northern railway near Thorn Hill, Ontario, caused by a frightened team running into a train, a news agent was killed and twenty persons were more or less injured.

Robert Crockett, of Pierce City, Missouri, a lieutenant in the volunteer forces during the war, was on Thursday night beaten to death by unknown men on the street, near the court-house.

Wiebren Wartena, who murdered John Dreger on the bank of the Kankakee river, was executed Friday at Rensselaer, Indiana. Nearly one thousand persons were allowed to witness the hanging.

John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, in addressing a conference of liberal delegates in London, admitted that the government expected to make an early appeal to the country on the Irish difficulty.

W. N. Price, a councilman at Windsor, Illinois, has been arrested for the recent attempt to hang Miss Georgia Aldridge. The victim passes most of her time in an invalid's chair, but will probably recover.

Robert Smith, a bank cashier at Palmyra, New York, rose from bed and grappled a burglar, whom he captured after a desperate struggle. The thief gave his name as Frank C. Moore and his age as 63 years.

Mrs. Martha Powell, residing near Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, was taken by surprise when she fell heir to $25,000 worth of Texas lands and cattle, left by her agent brothers, who went south half a century ago.

Explorers in Nebraska found within three miles of Chadron an ancient stone wall extending for seven miles. It is over a foot in thickness, from three to four feet high, and laid in cement with great regularity.

The Louisiana board of pardons has refused to yield to the petition of 26,786 citizens to release Ford and Murphy, the murderers of Captain Murphy. The governor will now be forced to fix the date for their execution.

In the suburbs of Portland, Oregon, early Monday morning, eighty armed and masked men drove twice that number of Chinese farm laborers to the ferry landing, whence they made their way to Portland before daybreak.

The Bogy bill was passed by the Iowa assembly. It provides for county boards of arbitration to settle labor difficulties. The senate passed the joint resolution asking congress to establish a military academy in the northwest.

A written order to leave St. Paul immediately or be hanged has been received by Dr. Gale, whose criminal conduct caused Theodore Rich to kill his wife and himself. The police are endeavoring to ascertain who penned the warning.

Judge Jackson, of the federal court at Charleston, West Virginia, in sentencing George J. Williams for pension frauds, embodied an order for his perpetual banishment from the state, to take effect sixty days after his release from jail.

On a ranch near Deming, New Mexico, General Crook and Geronimo held a conference, in which the latter asked leave to return to his reservation. Crook demanded an unconditional surrender, but the Indian leader rode away with a white flag flying.

Adolphus Busch, the noted brewer of St. Louis, has started for California in a special car, with his family and a large party of friends, to celebrate his silver wedding at Los Angeles next Sunday. He has nineteen children, and ranks as a millionaire.

The coroner's jury at Springfield, Missouri, indicted George E. Graham for the murder of one of his wives and Emma Molloy and Cora E. Lee as accessories. A lynching is more than probable as Graham has sent to Judge Geiger a written confession of his guilt.

The Ohio Supreme Court has rendered judgment of ouster in the quo-warranto case against the Cincinnati Police Commission, but refused to oust Police Superintendent Hudson, who was elected for one year. The action of Gov. Foraker in removing the Commissioners is thus sustained.

The McCormick reaper factory in Chicago reopened business Monday morning, under the protection of three hundred policemen. About $300 was distributed Sunday among the metal-workers formerly employed by the McCormicks, and they were instructed by the strikers to endeavor to prevent men from going to work.

The Detroit lady who has charmed Senator Jones is Miss Frances Palms, whose father is reputed to be worth at least $12,000,000. She rejected his offer of marriage, and her father forbade him to enter the house. The senator then asked Bishop Borgess to aid in bringing about a marriage, and received in reply a withering rebuke.

Representative Wolford, of Kentucky, who was a colonel in the union army, made a speech in the house of representatives on Saturday afternoon giving credit to the southern members for voting for all the pensions asked. He then gave notice that he would introduce a bill to give every confederate soldier in need of it an artificial leg or arm.

Andie J. Bebout and Alfred S. Bebout, publishers of the *Sunday Democrat* at Toledo, Ohio, had a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Hall, on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mails, and were held over in default of bail in the sum of $80,000 to await the action of the grand jury, which meets on the 1st of June.

A letter from Chicago, signed John Bradley, reached John C. Eno, the New York bank fugitive, at Quebec, begging him to send $100 or $200 to a victim of his dishonesty, who was suffering for food. As the writer referred to District Attorney Tuthill, Eno inclosed the letter to that official, with the remark that, as the bank with which he was connected, New York never failed to discharge every obligation to its stockholders, the applicant must be an impostor.

A Welsh son of Carl Detloff, christened Grover Cleveland Detloff by permission of the president, was baptized at the German Lutheran church at Detroit, Friday. Congressman Maybury acted as sponsor for the president, and when the question was asked, "Do you, Grover Cleveland, renounce the devil and all his works?" Congressman Maybury responded "Yah" with the other sponsors, in decidedly poor German. The child, after this ceremony, began to cry, and Maybury decided to leave the kissing of it to the president himself.

WASHINGTON.

SEIZED BY BUTLER AND BANKS.

Secretary Manning has transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a reply to the resolution adopted by the House on Feb. 18, calling for a statement of all moneys or funds seized or collected by Generals B. F. Butler and N. P. Banks, or on their order, while in command of the department of the Gulf, and particularly of all amounts seized or collected under Gen. Banks' order by officers on authority of the United States in New Orleans during the period from May 1, 1862, to May, 1865, together with his disposition of said moneys and funds so seized and appropriated by the United States. The whole amount of moneys or funds seized by General Butler and accounted for to the Department was $ 62,534, seized from New Orleans banks. The amounts seized by Gen. Banks' order, and accounted for, aggregate $47,789 in actual cash. Contemplating action by Congress to reimburse the parties from whom this property was seized, the Secretary of the Treasury calls attention to the fact that $15,861 had been paid to George Law for the seizure of a bark. The document was referred to the Committee on Claims.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

FEB. 24.—The Education bill was taken up to-day, and Mr. Blair addressed the senate in reply to the objections and criticisms made against it. He denied that the people of the south were opposed to the measure, and insisted that they favored it. It was very easy, he said, to criticise, but that was not the way to remedy an evil.

Mr. Van Wyck called up, and the senate without debate passed, a bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in Nebraska and Kansas. It appropriates $250,000 to be expended for the purpose of reimbursing persons and their legal representatives who, under the land laws, settled upon or purchased lands within the grant made to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas railroad, to whom patents have been issued for the land, but against which persons decrees have been rendered by the circuit court on account of the priority of the grant to the railroad. The persons entitled to the benefits of the act are to be reimbursed at the rate of $8.50 per acre.

FEB. 25.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Teller offered an amendment providing that the President may allow homestead settlement by citizens of the United States on each alternate quarter section with the Indians who are holding lands under treaties upon payment to the Indians for the same. Mr. Teller thought the best way to civilize the Indians was to hold up before them the advantage of civilization, and if alternate pieces of land were settled by white and red men, school houses and churches would spring up and be attended by both red and white children and thus the Indians would adopt civilization. The amendment was discussed at some length and rejected, and the bill was then passed.

The education bill was discussed without any special interest being manifested, and at 6 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

FEB. 26.—Senator Mitchell (Ore.) spoke in the senate to-day in support of his anti-Chinese bill. He justified the proposed repeal of the Burlingame treaty, and argued to show that congress had a right to abrogate it. He read newspaper articles to show that the recent anti-Chinese disturbances in the west were not the work of an irresponsible or hoodlum element. They were the voice of honest labor, he said, the wail of indignant toil, struggling for life in the unequal contest for servile labor. The race conflict on the coast was as irrepressible, he said, as the conflict that resulted in the overthrow of human slavery.

MARCH 1.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting, in reply to a recent senate resolution, a report showing the claims, accounts, and vouchers suspended in that department. In discussing a motion to print the papers, Mr. Hale said the accounting officers of the treasury had lately taken what seemed to him the extraordinary course of "holding up" or suspending the accounts of vouchers of officers of the government, who, according to custom, and the usual authorization, had paid out moneys which had been intrusted to them for the purpose of being so paid out. The contention of the accounting officers of the treasury, Mr. Hale said, was that the payments were unauthorized. The papers, which are voluminous, were ordered printed.

President Cleveland sent a message to the Senate in which he stated that "the requests and demands which by the score have for nearly three months been presented to the different departments of the Government" in regard to the suspensions of Federal officials had but one completion—"they assume the right of the Senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my executive function," for which, Mr. Cleveland says, he is solely responsible to the people from whom he "so lately received the sacred trust of office"; and his sense of duty to the people, to the Constitution which he has sworn to support, and to the exalted office of Chief Magistrate compels him to refuse to comply with these demands. Senator Edmunds made a very vigorous protest against the message as being on a par with the communications of King Charles I. to his Parliament. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MARCH 2.—The President sent to the Senate a message urging measures to protect Chinamen in the western states and territories, and insisting upon the punishment of citizens who commit outrages upon them.

Among the petitions presented to-day was one by Mr. Hoar, from workingmen employed in government workshops since the eight-hour law of 1868 was passed, praying compensation for overtime, or a reference of their claims to some tribunal that may adjudicate the question whether they ought to have such compensation. Mr. Hoar said he favored the request of the petitioners. He believed the object of the eight-hour law was to test the soundness of the economic law affirmed by the workingmen of this country, as well as by many economic writers, that on a large scale of manufacturing employment the individual workingman will be a larger producer upon working only eight hours a day than when working a larger number. The increased vigor, zeal, and intelligence of men working under such a system, Mr. Hoar believed, would make them better producers and more valuable citizens. The petition was appropriately referred.

Senator Gorman introduced a bill authorizing the president to invite the presidents of the sixteen American republics to meet in Washington on the 4th of March, 1889, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the constitution of the parent republic of the United States.

House.

FEB. 24.—On behalf of the committee on railroads and canals Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, to-day called up and the house proceeded to consider, in committee of the whole, the Hennepin canal bill.

Mr. Murphy premised his speech in support of the bill by reading in full the report of the committee, in which are presented the arguments which impelled it to favorable consideration of the measure. He then proceeded to emphasize the beneficial results, in the shape of cheap transportation, which would follow the construction of the Hennepin canal; and, as an illustration of this position, stated that the wheat raised in the six western states which were in the neighborhood of the proposed canal could be transported to the seaboard at a saving of 6 cents per bushel. If the government of the United States would do its duty and construct this canal the people of the northwest would save 50 per cent of the present rate of transportation, and save enough in

(Continued on page 8.)

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

In Advance.

Now Winter is fighting his battles
With many an icicle lance,
But I'm writing a "gentle spring" poem
With the editors wish "in advance."

It is full, as is usual, of "violets,"
It alludes to the "robin's first peep,"
Though a blizzard's a daily occurrence
And the snow-drifts are seven feet deep

But the editors—singular creatures,
To whom I am bound hand and foot—
Grasp at Father Time's typical forelock,
Till it's nearly pulled out by the root.

For they get 'way ahead of the season,
In a manner most wily and arch;
So that while you are reading December
They finish the number for March.

And he who would hope for acceptance
Must strike up betimes with his tune,
And sing Harvest Home in Mid-Winter
And jingle his sleigh-bells in June.

So when my spring poem is finished,
No rest does my weary pen get;
I must write a review of a novel
Which isn't itself written yet!
—Bessie Chandler, in Century.

JOY UNEXPECTED.

It was the week before Christmas, and Miss Polly Pritchard sat alone in her little room, diligently at work.

So far it had been a hard winter, with the ground all iron-bound with cruel frost; the river clad in steely links of ice, the sky full of snow, and wind, and tempest. But Miss Polly was very comfortable in the little red farm house, of which she occupied one wing, the other being rented out to Farmer Gribbage and his wife.

There was always a cheerful fire of logs blazing on the open hearth, always a plant at the window, and a cat purring on the rug.

"To be sure, it's rather lonely," said the little old maid to herself, "never to have a soul to speak to. But it is what one must expect when one outlive's one's family and friends!"

So she sat here on this grey winter's afternoon, singing some half-forgotten song, and plying her busy needle, when Mrs. Gribbage, the farmer's wife, came in.

"Dolls, I declare!" she exclaimed, looking at the boxes on the table; and, as her quick eye fell on the work in Miss Polly's hand, she added: "And, as true as I live, you're a-dressin' 'em."

"Yes," said Miss Polly, coloring a soft autumnal pink.

"For the toy-shop?" said inquisitive Mrs. Gribbage.

"Well—no!" acknowledged Miss Polly. "They are for the little girls in the orphan asylum. They don't have anyone to think of their Christmas, you know."

"Well, I declare!" reiterated Mrs. Gribbage. "Why, there's eighteen of 'em. You don't mean to say that you're dressing eighteen dolls?"

"Yes," said Miss Polly in deprecating tones.

"Humph! Well, I just came in to tell you that I'm going up to Miss Georgietta Fullerton's to tea."

"Are you?" said Miss Polly.

Mrs. Gribbage nodded complacently.

"Didn't they ask you?" said she.

Miss Polly shook her head.

"Well, it's your own fault," said Mrs. Gribbage, not without asperity. "Look at that old faded turned dress of yours. Miss Georgietta Fullerton is very particular about her dress. And now that she is engaged to be married to the minister——"

Miss Polly gave the least perceptible start at these words, and asked:

"Is she engaged to be married to him?"

"So folks say," complacently answered Mrs. Gribbage. "And I don't suppose he could have made a better match. Miss Fullerton is an excellent housekeeper, and has got a little money of her own. And it is high time there was someone at the parsonage to keep those four noisy children in order."

And Mrs. Gribbage sailed away in her rustling silk gown and red plumed hat, leaving Miss Polly alone with her dolls.

The parson sat alone, also, that grey threatening December afternoon, in his little study, with a heap of sermon-paper in front of him.

He had sat down to write his Christmas sermon; but, somehow, the ideas refused to come.

There was a general aspect of forlornness about the room, which the poor man realized, but could not explain.

"It's all very uncomfortable, said Mr. Mellen to himself, biting thoughtfully at the feather end of his quill-pen. "And, somehow, I always feel it more at Christmas time than at any other. Hear those children scream! One would think they might play without making quite so much noise. But they are not managed as they were when poor Isabel was alive. I suppose I am not a good disciplinarian, or perhaps I should have them in better training. Really, I don't know but that the good ladies in my congregation are right, and that I ought to——"

"Get married again!" Robbie Mellen's shrill little voice uttered, just at this moment. "Oh, I like that! That's a pretty note! Our father get married again! Nonsense, Bell; someone has been crammming you!"

"But it's true," retorted little Bell, full of indignation, "and you needn't laugh. I heard old Miss Grampus say so to Miss Collyer, last week, when they all thought I was asleep on the bed, at Sewing Society—that papa was going to marry again."

"Who was it?" breathlessly demanded Janie, a tall girl of eleven. "The lady, I mean?"

"They didn't say," Bell answered.

"Miss Georgie Fullerton, I bet!" shouted Robbie. "Oh, I wouldn't like her for a mother."

"Who would you like?" retorted Janie scornfully.

"Oh, I don't know," answered Robbie. "Not her, anyhow. She scowled at me one day when I stepped on the train of her dress. And I heard her say, 'Clumsy boy!' to her sister."

"And she was very right," didactically observed Janie. "You are a clumsy boy, Rob."

"Perhaps," said John, "it's Mrs. Bricknor. There's a stunner for you. Ain't she always dressed like the Queen of Sheba?"

"I can't bear Mrs. Bricknor," said Bell. "She laughs too loud, and her false teeth don't fit, and I don't think she likes little boys and girls. She looked real cross at the birthday-party when we had them funny games, and told Mrs. Fenwick that she didn't think children ought to be allowed to make so much noise."

"I'll tell you who does love children, though," suddenly exclaimed Janie; "and I love her too, and I wish papa would marry her. Miss Polly Pritchard."

"What, that Miss Polly that has the blue Maltese cat, and the red cardinal bird?" said Robbie. "Well, it ain't a bad idea. She gave me some bread-and-jam the night I got lost blackberrying on the hills, and told me such a nice story about Fortunatus and his Purse when I was resting on her sofa."

"Yes, and what do you think?" eagerly struck in Janie. "She's dressing eighteen dolls, now, for the poor little orphan girls in the asylum, and she has bought eleven jack-knives, because she says all children ought to have a Christmas."

"She's a trump!" declared Robbie, pounding both hands down upon the table. "I declare I've most a mind to marry her myself! But look here, Janie, ain't you going to help a fellow with these long-division sums, before papa calls us in to recite?"

And then the noise of four talking together drowned the sense of what they said, and Mr. Mellen, smiling to himself, pushed back his pen and sermon-paper.

"'Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings,'" he said mildly. "Who knows but that these little ones' voices have been sent to guide my footsteps aright? It was a sweet and gracious idea, that of preparing a Christmas for the little homeless ones who have no parents to take tender thought for them. I think I will go out and quiet my troubled meditations with a walk."

And his walk led him to the little red farm house in whose wing Miss Polly Pritchard sat diligently at work over the eighteen dolls.

The parson was a sensible straightforward man, who comprehended none of the sinuous wiles of society. He knocked at the door and walked in.

All looked cosy and comfortable there, from the big geranium in the window and the Maltese cat on the rug, to the shaded lamp and the work-basket beside the prim little spinster.

And Miss Polly herself, with her thick brown hair coiled in a knot at the back of her head, and a faint carnation-like bloom on her cheek, was not the least attractive element of the scene.

"So these are the dolls for the little waifs and strays of humanity—eh?" said the parson, looking kindly at the maiden lady.

"Yes," said Miss Polly. "But I don't know how you heard anything about it, Mr. Mellen. It was to be a profound secret."

"I will keep it, most profoundly," said the parson.

"You see," blushingly explained Miss Polly, "I am fond of children, and it's a real pleasure to me to do anything for the little things. I've often thought I should like to adopt a child."

"Miss Polly," said the parson bluntly, "that is the very business I have come to you about. What do you say to adopting four?"

"Four?" repeated Miss Polly.

"Yes," said the parson. "Mine! And their father thrown into the bargain. What do you say, Miss Polly? Will you marry me?"

"I—I'm afraid I am not good enough," said Miss Polly, with a little gasp, as if the tide of unexpected happiness was surging up into her very throat.

"If ever there was a good Christian, Polly, you are one," said the parson. "Or else," putting his hand lightly upon the tiny heap of dolls, "you never would have taken all this trouble for Christ's orphaned little ones. Only say 'Yes,' Polly. That is all I want."

And Polly said "Yes."

Mrs. Gribbage was quite incredulous when she came home and heard the news.

"I thought it was to be Georgietta Fullerton, sure enough," said she. "But how ever came Mr. Mellen to think of you?"

"I am sure I don't know," said Miss Polly with humility.

So, like the old-time fairy stories, our tale ends. "And they lived happily ever after." For Mrs. Mellen was a model stepmother, and the four young rebels at the parsonage loved her heartily.

This was Miss Polly Pritchard's last Christmas in loveless solitude. For when the next Christmas came she was the happy little mistress of the parsonage.

A Boy Love Affair of Washington's.

George Washington was a tall, large-limbed, shy boy of about fifteen when he fell in love with a girl whom he seems to have met when living with his brother Augustine. He calls her, in one of his letters afterward, a "lowland beauty," and tradition makes her to have been a Miss Grimes, who later married, and was the mother of one of the young soldiers who served under Washington in the War for Independence. Whatever may have been the exact reason that his love affair did not prosper—whether he was too shy to make his mind known, or so silent as not to show himself to advantage, or so discreet with grave demeanor as to hold himself too long in reserve, it is impossible now to say; but I suspect that one effect was to make him work the harder. Sensible people do not expect boys of fifteen to be playing the lover; and George Washington was old for his years, and not likely to appear like a spooney.—*Horace E. Scudder, in St. Nicholas for February.*

You Ought to Know Yourself.

If you will persist in burning for a long time a kerosene oil lamp, or filling your bed-room with heated gas, you need not prepare to retire with very strong hopes of getting a good night's rest. If you will allow a vase of flowers to remain here over one day without changing the water, or, if you will have any plumber's work in your room, instead of using a portable washstand, basin and pitcher, it is all to no purpose that you insist that you are very prudent in regard to your health. As to the question, "How much outside air shall I let into my room?" we have nothing to say. If you are an invalid, your doctor must tell you; if you are well, and enjoy a sound mind, you can judge for yourself. You know, or ought to know, how much you can bear. Only see to it that the air is fresh; that what you admit is an improvement on what you send out.—*Margaret Sidney, in Good Housekeeping.*

[illegible]

In a lot of rules now going the rounds of the press there is one which says: "Never indulge in luxuries which are not necessary." We never do; all our luxuries are absolute necessities.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

A brakeman who was caught between two freight-cars the other day was describing his sufferings to his wife. "Why," she exclaimed, "that's just the way it feels when you are breaking in a new pair of corsets."—*Utica Press.*

Haskins—"I don't think much of Dr. Ague's school of medicine. He don't seem to have any luck in curing people." Robb—"No, and that's not the worst of it. I heard him admit to Dr. Henderson that he couldn't cure a ham."

"Don't be a fool, my dear," remonstrated a husband to his wife, who was using her tongue freely. "I won't, Mr. Jenkins—I won't," she answered; "people wouldn't know us apart if I did." He went right down town.—*Merchant Traveler.*

One of the cruelest retorts ever made by any musical audience is reported from California. A vocalist was warbling, to her own great satisfaction, "O, would I were a bird." A rough miner replied: "O, would I were a gun."—*Musical Courier.*

"Good morning, Mrs. Gilligan; how is Patrick this morning?" "Sure, he's no better, sir." "Why don't you send him to the hospital to be treated?" "To be treated, is it? Faith, an' it's the delarium trimmins he has already."—*Boston Beacon.*

Ethel (who really thinks she must clean some of her old gloves this winter, times are so bad)—"Do you sell kid-revivers?" Clerk—"Ye—yes, m'm. I think you will find 'Mrs. Gummidge's Infant Cordial' a most excel—" [Confusion.]—*London Punch.*

"What are you searching for so intently?" asked one dead-broke of another. "Temperance paper—don't bother me—I'm looking for the place." "What place, sir?" "The article is headed 'Too Much Beer,' and I want to find out where it is."—*Judge.*

Lanty Cong's prayer: "The giver of the feast, that rale ould Irish gintleman, Mr. Bernard McCafferty, and may he live till he climbs to paradise on the shoulthers of his good deeds, an' the prayers av thim he's done 'em to. Lord be good to him!"—*Independent.*

The *New-England Farmer* remarks that "The exact place the hog should occupy in the family economy is a question for each individual to settle for himself." Our observation is, that the hog in the family economy generally settles his own position.—*Lowell Courier.*

City editor—"How's this? What's the matter? You have only written up a couple of stickfuls to-day." Reporter—"Well, I saw in the *Free Press* this morning that Bancroft thinks 250 words is a sufficient day's work for a literary man. There's 275 there."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The fact that a tattooed man in New York has been deserted by his tattooed wife because of his too great friendship with a tattooed young woman is suggestive. If it gets down to a matter of relative charms in fast colors, we shall have a dreadful looking nation of girls.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Boston sat quietly through Canon Farrar's lecture on Dante, but, when the archdeacon paused a moment and then said he had rather own the humblest beanery in Boston than wear the crown of England, the audience got right up and fell on all its necks and sobbed aloud.—*Burdette.*

That was a cautious old tramp who, upon being asked whether he would have a drink of whisky as he was beginning a job of sawing wood or would he have it when he had finished it, answered: "Well, mum, I think I'll take it now. There has been a pile of sudden deaths lately."—*Lynn Item.*

Bascom—"You've a bad cut under your chin there, Richards. What do you pay for shaving?" Richards—"Why, to tell the truth, I strayed into one of them Third Avenue shops to-day. They only charged me five cents; but they threw in the cut." Bascom—"Yes, that's a cut rate."—*N. Y. Tid-Bits.*

A horse was sent up from the farm to be shod. Having a number of ready-made shoes on hand, the job, in the absence of the boss, was given to an apprentice. After an interval the following note came to the superintendent: "This horse don't fit none of our shoes."—*Carlisle (Pa.) Indian-School Morning Star.*

The young celibate, now president of Magdalen, is somewhat shy. Recently he kindly asked a number of Freshmen to lunch. Of necessity, the conversation turned on the weather. Quoth the president: "I am very glad we have got a little sun this morning." The "Fresher" replied with alacrity: "O, indeed, sir! I was not aware. I trust Mrs. Warren is doing well." Tableau.—*London World.*

What may be called "cigar and servant" stories are rife in Paris at present. The very latest of them runs thus: "Now, then, Jean, you can't deny it this time! Where did you take that cigar from?" "From the large box, sir." In a truly paternal tone Monsieur replies, "You ought to know better. You've been here long enough to know that the large box is only for visitors."—*London Globe.*

"Well, sis, what does your mother want to borrow now?" asked the good-natured housewife of a neighbor's child who stood at the door with an empty cup. "Please, ma'am, ma would like to borrow a cup of meal an' she wants your receipt for Thanksgiving puddin's an' she says if your Billy comes into our yard again she'll just shake his boots off." That cup went back empty.—*Hartford Post.*

"Have you any occupation? Do you do any work?" the magistrate asked the prisoner, who was charged with vagrancy. "Yes, your honor, I am an actor." "Ah, well, then you don't work—you play." "Ah, yes, your honor, you only see me on the stage. You should see me when I'm trying to collect my salary." The magistrate entered "day labor" against the prisoner's name, and gave him an honorable discharge.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

An eastern young man returned home a few days ago from a trip to Colorado for his health, and in narrating his adventures he told about buying a silver mine for $3,000. "I knew they'd rope you in!" exclaimed the old man. "So you were ass enough to buy a humbug mine?" "Yes; but I didn't lose anything. I formed a company and sold half the stock to a Connecticut man for $7,000." "Y—you did!" gasped the old man, as he turned white. "I'll bet I'm the one who bought it." "I know you are," coolly observed the young man, as he crossed his legs and tried to appear very much at home.—*Wall Street News.*

The Moonlight.

A subscriber to *La Semaines des Constructeurs*, says the *American Architect*, describes some singular notions in regard to the effects of moonlight upon various materials, particularly those employed in building, which prevail in the French provinces. Several writers in matters of construction, including Viollet-le-Duc, have adverted to the opinion common among masons that moonlight produces a sort of honeycombing of the surface of certain kinds of stone, "owing," as one of the architects of the last century says, "to the dampness and coldness of the moon's rays." Viollet-le-Duc prefers to lay the damage which incontestibly occurs on the south side of buildings constructed of porous stone to the rays of the sun, rather than those of the moon, and explains it by pointing out that the sun's rays often in winter cause violent changes in the temperature of dark stone placed in its light, sometimes raising the surface in a few hours from far below the freezing-point to a degree of warmth quite perceptible to the hand; so that the south side of walls or columns undergo strains from sudden expansion and contraction which are not felt on the shaded side.

The French country people, however, do not share this opinion. Among the women it is regarded as a well-known fact that moonlight is not only more injurious than sunlight to the complexion but that silk and woolen materials are faded more rapidly by the moon's rays than by the brightest sunshine, while the men think it only natural that an agent so powerful in its effects upon these substances should act unfavorably upon stone. Many of them, indeed, go much farther, and attribute to the moonlight an influence upon iron hardly less baneful than its effect on stone, and many poor farmers, who have no sheds under which to shelter their wagons and iron tools, build rough screens facing the south, behind which all their iron-work can be protected from the moonlight. It is supposed by thousands of French farmers that the rays of the full moon in spring burn the leaves of their growing vegetables; but this notion has been satisfactorily explained by the observation that in clear nights in spring the radiation of heat from the leaves of plants near the ground is often so rapid as to chill them below the freezing-point, so that they become curled and brown even when the temperature of the air over them is considerably above freezing; and it is probable that some of the injurious effects attributed to moonlight upon other objects may be accounted for in the same way. Every one knows that dew will rust iron and steel more rapidly than almost any other natural agent; and as a screen interposed between a wagon or plow and the sky would, by intercepting the radiation from it, prevent the deposition of dew upon the metal, it can be easily seen that such a screen might, during the clear nights in which dew is formed, serve as a valuable protection to the farmer's tools, without reference to the shade which it would afford from the moon's rays.

Gen. Tom Brady.

It is singular how men who have held high places in life fall by the roadside. I saw Gen. Tom Brady a few days ago at the Astor house. A friend of his tells me that he has been poor ever since the star-route trials, in which he was a prominent figure. He has been at the down-town hotel where I saw him ever since last July, hanging on by eye-lids, waiting for something to turn up. It has been a marvel to many of his friends how he has lived. Yet in this metropolis it is easier for a man to get enough to eat or drink than in any place I ever knew. For nearly a year Brady has stayed at this hotel, until people have begun to wonder whether or not he had entirely lost his grip on business life. Friends tell me that he is upon his feet again, and has just sold his interest in a railroad franchise running from Zanesville to the Ohio river. The same people who are interested in him say that he is now going to leave New York and go down to Westmoreland county, Virginia, where he has a 500-acre farm, stretched along the east coast. Here Gen. Brady, who was a good soldier and successful politician, is expected to forget the injustice of men, and the history of speculation that followed the war of which he was a part. The star-route trial and the romance of politics, when they revived, are becoming ancient history. Whether Brady was guilty or not is not a question for discussion now. If he was, other men who soared the same view of politics as himself were accessories before and after the fact. Brady was a power in the very heart of the speculative era, and he grew very rich in playing stocks. Once he was a large holder of Bell telephone securities, and one of the boldest operators on the street. It cost him all that he had made by hazard to keep out of the penitentiary, and when he was declared by a jury "not guilty" he was comparatively a poor man. If he has made a few thousand dollars and will go down in Virginia and become a quiet citizen the country will soon forget the scandal that is attached to his name. Here is a man with fair instinct and great opportunities who has been destroyed by the business methods of the present era. How lonesome he will be down on the Virginia shore, spending the most of his time gathering clams!—*F. A. Burr's New York Letter.*

Theodore Roosevelt prefers the cowboy of the West to the Indian. He says: "I don't go so far as to think that the only good Indians are the dead Indians, but I believe nine out of every ten are, and I shouldn't like to inquire too closely into the case of the tenth."

A single locomotive recently drew 141 cars in a single train across Louisiana, at an average rate of ten miles an hour.

TABLE LINEN.

Let us suppose, says a writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, that the housekeeper of comfortable circumstances, which according to Agar means neither poverty nor riches, desires to replenish her table linen and put her closets in order, she generally selects the 1st of February for such business. This part of the family menage tells the story of care and systematic neatness or the reverse. The daintiness of the table linen is eloquent in proclaiming superior housewifery, and the breaks which are sometimes made by the careless use of knives should be looked after and mended in a way that she should feel proud of her work.

The *Delineator* recently published an article upon this subject, and said: "English women who are especially happy in the possession of damask are likely to perform this mending with their own deft hands, are therefore easily forgiven for being a little vain of their work, for certainly no intelligent eye can fall upon these touches of a refining hand without admiring them. It each of the tablecloths and napkins and, perhaps, tray cloths also, are carefully scrutinized by holding them between the inspector's gaze and a sunny window, the evidence of wear will soon be detected and the exact time for taken the stitch which saves so many and extends their usefulness will be set."

The housekeeping goods this season are very handsome, new ideas having been introduced in table draperies, as well as in towels, which were never so luxurious as now. One house shows a superb line of Irish, Scotch, and German linen and bleached table damasks. The assortment in these goods is immense and a novel variety is shown in breakfast sets, in colors and white with colored borders.

Handsome sets are to be found in German double damask, showing lovely grouping of flowers, that are three yards long, with a dozen napkins to match. A noticeable feature of the season's styles is the absence of striped patterns, all the handsome cloths being in cluster patterns—that is, a bunch of flowers, leaves or berries.

A really magnificent cloth is in game pattern in Belfast linen. The lower border describes a vine of blackberries and leaves, above which are bouquets of lilies of the valley and ferns in set spaces. Above this again is a border of pheasants, partridges, grouse, and plover gracefully grouped among various kinds of ferns and low bushes. The center piece is a representation of Landseer's painting of the "Deer." The whole cloth is an artistic piece of work rarely found in table linen, and should it be secured for a table just wide enough so that the border lies on the edge, the effect would be very unique. There are two sizes in napkins to match this cloth, a breakfast and dinner size, but these are not included in the price of the cloth. The cloth described is very large, but the same design is shown in smaller sizes.

Momie goods are shown in tablecloths, bureau and buffet covers, in hand-work embroidery, with hand-drawn work borders. These are a very attractive novelty. Some of the borders are wide and lacy, and make a showy appearance. Little table-covers, one and a half yards square, are hand embroidered in blue, red, and yellow. Scarfs for the center of the table are embroidered to match, and are very effective, but being hand-embroidered are rather expensive. The broche scarfs for the center of the table are very handsome. These closely resemble hand-embroidered work, and the variety in them is very great, prices ranging accordingly.

A choice set in plain white linen damask cloths has a rich border in forget-me-not design, each side of which is a wide drawn work insertion. The entire center of the cloth is covered with clusters of sweet-brier roses. Breakfast and lunch cloths are in two colors, some of the combinations being extremely effective. It is but a few years since the red linen table-cloth was introduced and finally became popular. From this has grown a fine assortment in colored table linen, and those of the present season in pink and drab are extremely pretty. Pink doilies are also used, and are effective.

Silk doilies, napkins, tray-cloths, and towels are a novelty shown at a leading dry goods palace. They launder handsomely and are extremely "tony." They are used with fine table-cloths. Silk buffet covers or scarfs are used, the colors being perfectly fast.

Only think of paying $10 for one towel! Such things do happen, I know. While searching for novelties in this line a few days since I was attracted by a magnificent show in linen goods in one of the immense windows of a prominent dry goods house. I entered and found the department filled with purchasers and some ladies looking at these towels. A very rich satin damask towel was heavily embroidered upon each end with silk in washable colors, the price being $10. Another style had a deep border embroidered in yellow silk on one end and a five-inch border embroidered on the other end, the edge finished with fringe. A lovely class of towels was seen in momie goods, ends ornamented with two rows of drawn work, separated with a row of very wide torchon insertion, and finished with deep fringe.

Cuvier on Tight Lacing.

The great naturalist, Cuvier, was walking one day with a young lady, who was a victim of tight lacing, in a public garden in Paris. A lovely blossom upon an elegant plant drew from her an expression of admiration. Looking at her pale, thin face, Cuvier said: "You were like this flower once; tomorrow it will be as you are now." Next day he led her to the same spot and the beautiful flower was dying. She asked the cause. "This plant," replied Cuvier, "is an image of yourself. I will show you what is the matter with it." He pointed to a cord bound tightly around the stem and said: "You are fading away exactly in the same manner under the compression of your corset, and you are losing by degrees all your youthful charms, just because you have not the courage to resist this dangerous fashion."—*Washington Republic.*

Miss Josephine [illegible], who writes for the Boston [illegible], is a niece of N. P. Willis.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND Ddruggists RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark. QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by [illegible] CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Hop Plaster

Without doubt the *best* porous plaster made. When applied to any kind of pain or sore it gives instant relief in full. Sore and tired muscles, weak backs, [illegible], sore chest and local pains are cured and the parts wonderfully strengthened. Made from Fresh Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Never irritates—always soothes. Ready to apply. Sold by druggists and dealers, 25c. 5 for $1. Mailed for price. HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

My Back Aches!

THOSE WHO BELIEVE that Nature will work off a Cough or a Cold should understand that this MAY be done, but at the expense of the Constitution, and we all know that repeating this dangerous practice weakens the Lung Powers and terminates in a Consumptive's Grave. Don't take the chances; use DR. PIGELOW'S CURE, which is a safe, pleasant and speedy cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles. In 50 cent and dollar bottles.

DR. JONES' RED CLOVER TONIC

the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples, costiveness, bad breath, piles, ague and malarial diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, headache, and all diseases of the kidneys. Price 50 cents, of all druggists.

BRIGGS' GLYCERINE SALVE.

Try this Wonder Healer.

PRICE 25 CENTS. WARRANTED.

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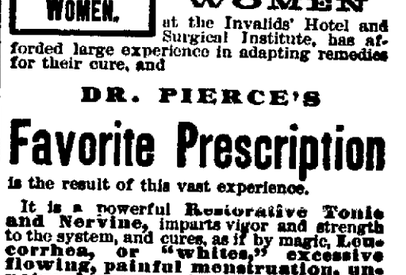

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organized with a full Staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Blood Diseases and Nervous Affections, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient. Come and see us or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalids' Guide Book," which gives all particulars.

DELICATE DISEASES. Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Losses, and all Morbid Conditions caused by Youthful Follies and Pernicious Solitary Practices are speedily and permanently cured by our Specialists. Book, post-paid, 10 cts. in stamps.

RUPTURE. Rupture, or Breach, radically cured without the knife, without trusses, without pain, and without danger. Cures Guaranteed. Book sent for ten cents in stamps.

PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES treated under guarantee to cure. Book sent for [illegible] cents in stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to WOMEN at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, has afforded large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

DR. PIERCE'S

Favorite Prescription

is the result of this vast experience.

It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhœa, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

SICK-HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. 25 cents a vial, by Druggists.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A two-story house with four rooms, good cellar, and water. Located on Clay street near Cherry Enquire at Rolling Mill office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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A Danger in House Sanitation.

The space underneath the floors in dwellings, between the flooring and ceiling of the room below, is a part of the house which receives very little attention from the householder who may pass a considerable amount of time above it. Because it is not of much thought, it does not follow that it is not an important object for consideration. On the contrary it may become of prime importance in the health preserving qualities of a house.

In most houses, there is no attempt made to fill this space. The floor is laid on top of the joints, and the lath and plaster is put on the bottom, leaving a long open space between joints, connecting with the space between the studdings at the sides of the building. This free connection is almost universal, and is objectionable in every case. It permits a free circulation of cellar air all over the system of partitions and assists its general dissemination into the atmosphere of the house. It creates an uninterrupted passage-way for rats, mice, and other vermin, which often make themselves objectionable, to say the least. In case a fire starts in the lower portion of the house from an overheated flue, or other cause, these open passage-ways offer avenues for the spread of the flames so that before any manifestation of its presence is made, it is far beyond control.

These are the most patent objections to the open-spaced floors, as constructed in many houses. There are others which are more powerful than those recited, which will become perfectly apparent when attention is called to them. In houses constructed with open spaces there is an inviting place for dust, dirt, and other impurities to collect, by constant sweeping, scrubbing, and the friction of many feet. The modern sanitarian is educated to believe that wherever there is dirt there is danger. The constant presence of germs in decomposing animal and vegetable matter, makes the presence of this collection of dirt quite to be feared.

Another source of danger is the filling, or deadening, as it is sometimes called, which is used to fill up these spaces when anything is used. Manifestly, it should be nothing of a decomposable nature, or a medium which could afford a harbor for vermin.

The constant reappearance of a disease in a house or in a room, may be connected with this harbor of refuge for germs beneath the floors. These spaces are seldom the recipients of pure air which would oxidize impurities, nor are they much affected by any ordinary disinfecting process.

It may be urged, then, that all floor-spaces be filled carefully, and when filled, it be with some such material not apt to become dangerous either from its own decomposition or by the reception of decomposable material.—*The Sanitary News.*

A New York shoeblack attracts trade by distributing cards that tell how nicely he shines shoes in the following simple Bostonese language: "Pedal teguments artistically illuminated and lubricated for the infinitesimal remuneration of 5 cents. Antiquated teguments (pedal or surpedal) expurgated judiciously and resuscitated with expedition for nominal compensation. Of the innumerable foretastes of heaven enjoyed by every patron I would simply state: From the eventuation of the operation even to its ultimate successful completion the patron reclines superincumbent on cushions which a Sybarite might envy, in a superlatively luxurious attitude in which the horizontal and perpendicular are gracefully blended."

DR. SELLERS'
OVER 1,000,000
BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER
FAILS TO CURE COUGHS COLDS,
THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT PRICE,
25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP
DON'T FORGET THAT
DR. LINDSEYS BLOOD SEARCHER
ALWAYS CURES PIMPLES, BOILES, SORE EYES,
MALERIA, MECURIAL AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
R.E. SELLERS & CO. Pros. PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAND MOTHER

Used herbs in doctoring the family, and her simple remedies *DID CURE* in most cases. Without the use of herbs, medical science would be powerless; and yet the tendency of the times is to neglect the best of all remedies for those powerful medicines that seriously injure the system.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

is a combination of valuable herbs, carefully compounded from the formula of a regular Physician, who used this prescription largely in his private practice with great success. It is *not* a drink, but a medicine used by many physicians. It is invaluable for *DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY* and *LIVER COMPLAINTS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, WEAKNESS, INDIGESTION, &c.*; and while curing will *not* hurt the system.

Mr. C. J. Rhodes, a well-known iron man of Safe Harbor, Pa., writes:
"My son was completely prostrated by fever and ague. Quinine and barks did him no good. I then sent for Mishler's Herb Bitters and in a short time the boy was quite well."

"E. A. Schellentrager, Druggist, 717 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O., writes:
"Your Bitters, I can say, and do say, are prescribed by some of the oldest and most prominent physicians in our city."

MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,
525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

"What Shall We Do With Our Daughters?"

This is a question asked by a well known lady lecturer. Well, we can do a great many things with them; one thing, we must take good care of their health, and not let them run down and become enfeebled. For the feminine ailments, which may be summed up in one word—debility, we have a sovereign remedy in Brown's Iron Bitters, which has done much good. Miss Mary Greenfield, of Galatia, Ill., writes: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of nervousness, indigestion and general poor health." Let the other ladies take the hint.

Not Symptoms, but the Disease.

It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorder of the bowels, urinray affections and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease. 35-14.

Horses, Cattle and Chickens.

For colic and grubs, for lung fever, cough or hide-bound, I give Simmons Liver Regulator (liquid) in one ounce doses; or, one teaspoonful of the powder in a mash twice a day. You can recommend it to every one having stock as the best medicine known for the above complaints. In using it with my chickens, for cholera and gapes, I fix it with the dough and feed it to them once a day. By this treatment I have lost none where the Regulator was given promptly and regularly. E. T. Taylor, Agt. for Grangers of Ga.

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

Z. T. Baltzly can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat lungs and chest, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free. 1

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant will always find Electric Bitters the best and the only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z T. Baltzly. 4

The Erie in Oregon.

Mark A. Miller, travelling agent for the Erie Railroad, writes from Portland, Or., that an attack of pleuro-pneumonia left behind it a severe and painful cough. After trying several remedies without success, he began using Red Star Cough Cure, and upon taking one bottle found myself on the road to rapid recovery.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The greatest medical wonder of the world Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money refunded. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z T. Baltzly. Mar23,83,1y

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York City. oct30-1y

Stated by H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa: "Have guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for Dyspepsia, sour stomach, bilious attacks, liver and kidney troubles."

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA

33-1y

NERVE-LIFE AND VIGOR restored in men and women by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

WHEN DOCTORS cannot help you, then take Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir for your Throat and Lungs. Sold by druggists.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN who lack vigor and vitality can be cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

JAMES SULLIVAN of Salem, Oregon, says he was cured of the Asthma by Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir Sold by druggists.

THE WIFE, MOTHER AND MAID who suffer from Female Weakness, will find Gilmore's Aromatic Wine a positive Cure. Sold by druggists.

ANSON HOUGH, of Blackberry, Ills., says he owes his life to Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Try it. Sold by druggists.

MR. A HIGGINS, of Wyoming, N. Y., says he had the Piles for nearly 40 years, and was cured by using Gilmore's Pile Specific. Sold by druggists.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from Ague and Malaria when Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will cure you? Sold by druggists.

GILMORE'S NEURALGIA CURE is a positive cure for Neuralgia in the face, side and stomach. Sold by druggists.

JOHN H. YATES, of Batavia, N. Y., says:
"I cheerfully commend
Your AROMATIC WINE;
It did new life and vigor send
Through this weak frame of mine.
It did for all my stomach ills
More than the doctor and his pills,
Sold by druggists. 1 yr.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from TORPID LIVER AND IMPURITIES OF THE STOMACH. It can be invariably cured if you will

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Let all who suffer remember that

Sick and Nervous Headaches

can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their simptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

"Please send me a package of Simmons Liver Regulator. I have suffered for five years with the sick headache and find it is the only thing that will give me relief I freely recommend it for sick headache." Yours etc.,
WARREN J. ALSTON,
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BILLIOUSNESS

MAY BE PROPERLY TERMED AN AFFECTION OF THE LIVER AND CAN BE THOROUGHLY CURED BY THE GRAND REGULATOR OF THE LIVER AND BILIARY ORGANS.

Simmons Liver Regulator

Manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Price $1.00 at druggist.
June 24-1yr

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How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address,

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Only Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

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With Hanover's Tailor System you can cut dresses to fit, without oral instructions Dress makers pronounce it perfect. Price for System, Book and Double Tracing Wheel, $6 50 TO INTRODUCE
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WANTED.—Ladies and gentlemen to take pleasant employment at their own homes (distance no objection): work sent by mail; $2 to $5 a day can be quietly made: no canvassing. Please address at once GLOBE MFG. Co., Boston, Mass. Box 3311

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I have a Positive CURE for Asthma and Hay Fever: a new Discovery! RELIEF guaranteed in 5 minutes! Used by inhalation! Trial package free to any address. Large packages by mail on receipt of price—$1.00. Dr. A. A. WELLS, Lafayette, Indiana.

Horse and Cattle Powders.
VETERINARY GOVE'S
VEGETABLE TONIC POWDERS

Sharpen the appetite and improve digestion. Two boxes sent by mail on receipt of $1.00.

Sold by Druggists and at Country Stores.

Horses lame from Spavin or Ringbone treated to remove lameness under special contract.

Call on or address
G. H. GOVE, V. S.,
81-mg MASSILLON

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CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

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Attentive Salesmen

Always ready to supply your wants.

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WE HAVE EVERYTHING

All we ask is a trial.

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Etc.,

In their season. Call and see us.

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New Goods Just Arrived.

Everybody should call at

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Jewelry Store

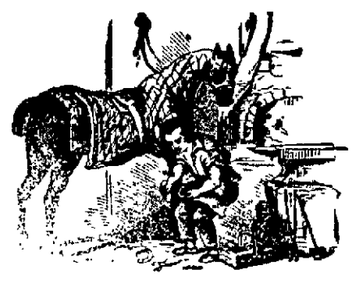
No. 5 Erie Street,

and see his splendid stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. It will pay you, for all goods are marked down to the

Lowest Possible Prices.

No use going away for goods when you can buy here as cheaply as in any city in the Union
Jos. Coleman.

Horse Shoeing Shop



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Horse Shoes of Every Variety

Required by Diseased Feet.

Horses with Corns, Gravel, Quarter Cracks, Thrush Flat or Contracted Feet, will receive

Special Attention.

Also Over-Reaching, Interfering, Stumbling, Knee Ranging, and everything requiring

Care and Skill in Shoeing

will receive careful and prompt attention.

Trotting and Team Horses

will be shoed in the best manner, and satisfaction guaranteed in all instances. Shop East side of Factory street, between Main and Charles streets, near the city buildings.
A. D. Volkmor.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.
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To travel and sell to the trade our staple and celebrated Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarette & Pipes. Liberal arrangements, Salary or Commission. Address at once, NEW YORK & HAVANA CIGAR CO., 57 Broadway, New York.
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For sale by the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO. Sugar maple the principal timber.

Advantages: Railroads already built, numerous towns and cities, one of the healthiest parts of the United States, purest water, good markets, fine fruit, good roads, schools, churches, large agricultural population, best building material at low figures, good soil, low prices, easy terms, perfect title. For books, maps, charts, and all additional information, address
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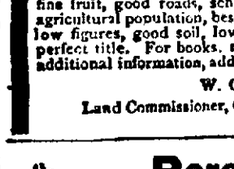
Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich

Percheron HORSES.



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All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American Stud Books. We have a very large number of imported and grade stallions and brood mares on hand. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Send for large illustrated catalogue, free by mail. Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

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BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA
In effect January 18, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	7 45	12 30	5 00	.....
Fremont.....	9 07	1 47	6 18	.....
Clyde.....	9 21	2 03	6 35	.....
Bellevue.....	9 38	2 18	6 47	.....
Monroeville.....	9 57	2 32	7 08	1 35
Norwalk.....Ar	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
" Lv	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
Clarksfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brighton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	11 08	3 52	9 00	2 32
Lodi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creston.....Ar	11 52	4 40	10 45	3 15
" Lv	P. M.	.....	.....	.....
Orrville.....Ar	12 20	5 10	11 45	*3 45
" Lv	12 40	5 10	6 AM	6 00
Massillon.....	1 20	5 50	6 40	6 40
Navarre.....	1 35	6 0	6 55	6 55
Valley Junction.....	2 10	8 50	7 30	7 30
New Cumberland.....	2 25	7 05	7 50	7 50
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	7 20	8 30	8 30
Leesville.....	2 53	7 33	8 55	8 55
Bowerstown.....	3 05	7 45	9 10	9 10
Valley Junction Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	2 38	.....	8 00	8 00
Newcomerstown.....	3 27	.....	8 47	8 47
Cambridge.....	4 30	.....	9 45	9 45
Marietta.....Ar	7 20	.....	12 50	12 50

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6	No. 8.	No. 4.	No 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 20	2 30	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 51	5 20	.....	.....
Newcomerstown.....	9 48	6 20	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 2	6 55	.....	.....
Valley Junction Ar	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	9 45	4 00	6 20	.....
Leesville.....	9 58	4 20	6 32	.....
Sherrodsville.....Lv	10 1	5 00	6 45	.....
New Cumberland.....	10 31	5 30	7 30	.....
Valley Junction Lv	10 45	7 45	7 2	.....
Massillon.....Ar	P. M.	8 35	8 12	.....
" Lv	12 30	* 8 35	8 2	.....
Orrville.....Lv	1 25	* 10 15	8 5	.....
Creston.....Ar	1 57	10 45	9 2	.....
" Lv	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	2 45	11 28	10 0	*
Brighton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarksfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk.....	3 35	12 10	11 25	7 25
"	.....	A. M.	.....	.....
Monroeville.....	3 47	*12 25	11 37	7 37
Bellevue.....	4 04	.....	11 55	7 53
Clyde.....	4 18	.....	12 10	8 08
Fremont.....	4 35	.....	12 30	8 25
Oak Harbor.....	4 58	.....	12 55	8 48
"	.....	P. M.	.....	.....
Toledo.....Ar	5 55	.....	1 50	9 45

No	Norwalk & Huron		No. 26	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6 00	11 4	Ar.....Huron.....Lv	6 25	2 15
5 47	11 25	..... Fries' Landing.....	6 38	2 28
5 35	11 10	..... Milan	6 52	2 45
5 15	10 45	Lv.....Norwalk.....Ar	7 15	3 10

*Daily.

This road is now through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta,
" " and Bowerstown,
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

CAS. M. HALL, Gen Passenger Agt. M. D. WOODFORD, Gen Manager

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware Railroad

TIME TABLE.

Standard Central Time. In Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1885.

NORTH.

Leave	No 1 Ex	3 Mail	Accom'n	No 5 Ex
Cincinn		7 25 am		8 00pm
Columbus	8	11 35 am	4 30 pm	11 45pm
Westerville		11 58	4 5	12 12am
Galena	8 41		5 11	12 28
Sunbury	8 46		5 16	12 34
Comit	8 55		5 25	12 49
Centerburg	9 09	12 32 pm	5 39	1 02
Mt. Liberty	9 19		5 49	1 12
Bangs	9 28		5 58	1 21
Mt. Vernon	10 05	1 00	6 26	1 55
Gambier	10 13	1 12	6 37	1 45
Howard	10 23		6 46	1 55
Danville	10 33		6 56	2 05
Gann	10 44		7 06	2 15
Black Creek	11		7 30	2 37
Killbuck	11 33		7 43	2 50
Millersburg	11 48	2 12	7 56	3 04
Holmesville	11 58		8 07	3 14
Fredericksb'g	12 04 pm	2 27	8 16	3 23
Apple Creek	12 19		8 29	3 37
Orrville	12 45	2 56	8 45	4 15
Marshalville	12 55	3 04		4 28
Warwick	1 06	3 14		4 42
Clinton	1 11			4 49
New Portage	1 27			5 07
Akron	1 43	3 45		5 30
Cuyahoga Fl	1 57	3 58		5 43
Hudson	2 13	4 13		5 58
Cleveland	3 20	5 15		7 00

SOUTH.

Leave		Fast M'l	Accom'n	
Cleveland	2 00 pm	9 00 am		7 0 pm
Hudson	3 40	10 00		8 00
Cuyahoga Fl	3 57	10 17		8 17
Akron	4 15	10 30		8 30
New Portage	3 59			8 41
Clinton	4 13			8 8
Warwick	4 18	10 58		9 03
Marshalville	4 30	11 07		9 14
Orrville	4 44	11 29	4 30 am	9 29
Apple Creek	5 02		4 47	9 47
Fredericksburg	5 16	11 45	5 00	10 02
Holmesville	5 25		5 09	10 13
Millersburg	5 37	12 05 pm	5 22	10 28
Killbuck	5 50		5 35	10 42
Black Creek	6 04		5 48	10 54
Gann	6 26		6 12	11 15
Danville	6 36	12 54	6 22	11 24
Howard	6 45		6 32	11 34
Gambier	6 56	1 12	6 42	11 44
Mt Vernon	7 26	1 45	7 14	
Bangs	7 35		7 25	
Mt Liberty	7 43		7 34	11 58
Centerburg	7 54	2 12	7 44	
Condit	8 07		7 57	
Sunbury	8 15		8 05	
Galena	8 20		8 10	
Westerville	8 35		8 25	
Columbus	9 00			

E. C. JANES, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O
N. MONSARRAT, Gen'l Superintendent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 29, 1885.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows:

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING WEST

			Depart.
No. 1,	Fast Line,	† 3 52	a. m.
9,	Chicago Express,	† 0 24	"
7,	Ft. Wayne Mail,	† 1 55	p. m.
3,	Mail Express,	* 5 18	"
	Local Freight,	† 7 00	a. m.

GOING EAST

			Depart.
No. 8,	Day Express,	‡ 2 49	a. m.
6,	Mail Express,	*† 12	p. m.
4,	Fast Line,	*12	"
10,	Eastern Express,	† 9 07	a. m.
	Local Freight,	†† 5	a.m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, arriving at Baltimore Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
JAMES McCREA, Manager
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect November 29, 1885, until further notice.

New Standard 90° Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	Mail.	P.M.	Acc'm.	
Lorain	7 00AM	4 10PM	.....	4 00AM
Sheffield	7 14	4 30	.....	4 10
Elyria	7 20	4 40	.....	4 30
Patterson	*7 28	4 48*	.....	4 45
Grafton	7 4	7 00	.....	5 10
Cleveland	6 45	4 10	.....	3 30AM
Grafton	7 50	5 15	.....	5 10
Belden	7 58	5 23	.....	5 00
Bharte	8 07	5 32	.....	6 15
York	8 15	5 40	.....	6 30
Medina	8 25	5 48	.....	7 10
Chippewa Lake	8 36	5 59*	.....	7 35
Seville	8 46	6 07	.....	8 03
Sterling	8 55	6 14	.....	8 30
Easto	9 10	6 29	.....	9 10
Silver Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick	9 21	6 40	.....	9 40
Canal Fulton	9 30	6 48	.....	10 00
Pauls	9 40	6 58*	.....	10 20
Massillon	9 55	7 10	6 00AM	11 10
Navarre	10 08	7 25	6 15	11 35
Justus	10 15	7 30	6 22	11 50
Barrs Mills	10 22	7 3	6 32	12 10PM
Strasburg	10 33	7 49	6 45	12 35
Canal Dover	10 45	8 02	7 00	1 05
New Philadel	10 54	8 10	7 9	1 30
Goshen	.....	8 15	7 15*	1 45
Tuscarawas	11 05*	8 20*	7 20*	1 55
Urichsville	11 15	8 30*	.....	.....
"	11 10	.....	7 30	2 15
Newport	11 47*	.....	7 30*	3 00
Stillwater	11 59*	.....	7 51	3 20
Tippecanoe	12 09PM	.....	8 00	3 45
Freeport	12 24	.....	8 20	5 00
Butler	12 37	.....	8 30	5 30
Clevenger	.....	.....	8 37*	5 45
Holloway	12 50	.....	8 00	6 00
Flushing	1 01	.....	8 52	6 20
Lafferty	1 12*	.....	9 02	6 40
Bruce	1 18	.....	9 09	6 55
Fairpoint	1 27	.....	9 17	7 15
Maynard	1 37	.....	9 27	7 35
Kidds	1 43	.....	9 33	7 45
Barton	1 48	.....	9 39	8 00
Pasco	1 57	.....	9 48	8 15
Bridgeport	2 10	10 *5	.....	8 45

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Cl Ex	Accom.	Accom.
Lv. Wheeling by Street Car or Bridgeport.				
Bridgeport	.....	11 30am	3 15pm	4 00
Tuscarawas	.....	11 42*	3 30	4 25
Barton	.....	11 50	3 40	4 45
Kidds	.....	11 54	*3 44	4 50
Maynard	.....	12 00	3 50	5 05
Fairpoint	.....	12 10pm	4 01	5 25
Bruce	.....	12 20	4 11	5 46
Lafferty	.....	12 28	4 19	5 55
Flushing	.....	12 38	4 30	6 15
Holloway	.....	12 50	4 40	6 35
Clevenger	.....	.....	*4 48	6 40
Butler	.....	1 00	4 50	6 55
Freeport	.....	1 10	5 00	7 10
Tippecanoe	.....	1 28	5 15	8 00
Stillwater	.....	1 36	5 25	8 20
Newport	.....	*1 46	*5 35	8 35
ar Uhrichsv	5 00am	1 55	5 43	9 00
Ie "	*5 40	*2 15	5 43	9 00am
Tuscarawas	*5 48	2 23	*5 51	9 15
Goshen	5 53		*5*57	9 25
New Phila	6 00	2 37	6 05	9 50
C Dover	6 09	2 46	6 14	10 45
Strasburg	6 21	2 58	6 27	11 30
Barr's Mills	6 32	3 09	6 40	12 10pm
Justus	6 40	3 17	6 48	12 25
Navarre	*6 45	*3 22	6 55	12 40pm
Massillon	7 00	3 37	7 10	1 00
Pauls	*7 12	3 50		1 50
C Fulton	7 21	3 58	..	2 10
Warwick	7 30	4 06	...	2 30
Easton	7 42	4 17	....	3 00
Sterling	7 56	4 32	....	3 35
Seville	8 03	4 40	....	3 55
Chippewa L	*8 14	*4 50	....	4 15
Medina	8 25	5 00	....	4 48
York	8 32	5 07	....	5 00
Eharto	8 40	5 15	....	6 15
Belden	8 47	5 23	....	6 30
ar Grafton	8 55	5 30	.....	7 00
Cleveland	10 00am	6 35	.....	10 30am
Ie Grafton	9 05	5 40	.....	7 05pm
Patterson	*9 15	5 50	.....	7 15
Elyria	9 25	*6 02	.....	7 45
Sheffield	*9 32	6 10	.....	8 05
Lorain	9 40	*6 20pm	.....	8 27pm
Grafton	9 05	*540	.....	.....

All trains daily, (Sundays excepted.)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the east, Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L S & M S, Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C C C & I Ry, for Indianapolis, St Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A & G W Ry, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C Mt V & C Ry, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P F W & C Ry, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with M & C Ry, for Cambridge, Marietta Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P C & St L Ry for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging Also with Ohio River Steamers.

OSCAR TOWNSEND, Wm. H. GROUT, Gen'l Pass'r & Ticket

PIANOS-ORGANS

The demand for the improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free. 100 Styles of ORGANS, $25 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.

Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
NEW YORK; BOSTON; CHICAGO.

McMonagle & Rogers'

PREMIUM FRUIT FLAVORS
UNRIVALED IN DELICACY. PERFECT IN PURITY.
SUPERIOR IN STRENGTH. UNEQUALED

Massillon Independent,

O. W. THOMAS, - - - EDITOR.

WILLIAM MORRISON is mad because the tariff men don't talk louder.

THE presence of Thurman, of Ohio, and McDonald, of Indiana, is a fresh reminder that Cleveland might have had a Cabinet with brains in it if he had wanted it.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND speaks of *my* departments in a way that would lead one to believe that the government of the United States was gotten up for his especial benefit.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND seems to think as much of "them there papers" of his as Dan Dalton did of his, and is as obstinate about surrendering them to the public. However the President need not be afraid, the Senate does not wish to photograph them

WHAT, with the Pan Electric scandal and the Broadway street railway investigation getting closer every day to Secretary Whitney's door, and his own fight with the Senate, President Cleveland is in no enviable position. Probably one such term in the President's chair will be enough

The Democratic party is a reform party. As proof of this statement we offer in evidence the recent elections in Cincinnati and Columbus, Secretary Garland and his Pan Electric stock, and the Broadway railroad swindle, in which latter Secretary Whitney appears to have quite an interest. Yes, it is surely a reform party.

BUT what's the matter with telling the truth about the President's private reasons? If the removed officials have done things which justify their removal, why need he hesitate to "tell the truth" about them? They don't deserve the consideration manifested in his "brave policy of silence." The punishment of publicity is at least their due.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE United States now leads all the nations of the earth in the value of its manufactured products. These results have been brought about by protection, and could never have been reached without it Englishmen can afford to spend millions to inaugurate free trade in this country and then make money by it, It is from such sources that the free trade sinews of war are furnished and have been for years. There are honest free traders who believe what they preach, but the fact remains that the literature of free trade had its fountain head in British dominions

THE situation between China and the United States is just the reverse of what it was a few years since Then a number of citizens of the United States were residents of China and were doing business there. Outrages were committed against them by the Chinese and that government was compelled to pay the losses which our citizens suffered at their hands Now, the shoe is on the other foot. Chinese citizens residing in this country have been shamefully treated and have suffered no small pecuniary loss. There is only one thing for the government to do, and that is to pay these losses.

THE people of Hamilton county evidently knew of what material Dan Dalton was made when they re elected him clerk of the courts by a majority of several thousand He's got the nerve to do what he believes to be right, and he is an honester man than any member of the Halstead gang, or any of the followers of that gang.—*Democrat*

It is painful to see a paper of the standing of the *Democrat* undertake to defend a man so notoriously dishonest as Dan Dalton The "nerve," for which the *Democrat* praises Dalton is simply unmitigated gall, coupled with the desperation of a man who realizes that his crimes will surely find him out

THE enactment of the Morrison bill would remove the protection entirely from six industries employing in the aggregate about 400,000 hands. As none of these industries, coal, lumber, iron, copper, lead, and zinc mining, and the manufactur of salt, employ women, it is safe to assume that each man actually employed represents from four to five persons dependent upon him. The protection will thus be removed from industries upon which an aggregate of from 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 persons depend for support—and for what? To turn over these industries to foreigners, and in a short time increase the cost of the produce to the consumer as the home industries are pushed to the wall.

DALTON.

S. D. Adams, of this place, intends earning telegraphy.

The trustees held their annual meeting in the Clerk's office, in this place on last Saturday.

Mr. Cane, of Fredericktown, O., was in town a few days the past week, looking up a place for a bakery.

Hon J. W. Baughman, Representative from this county, at Columbus, O., was here on Monday visiting his parents.

Rev. V. G. Sheeley, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, has accepted a call at Cannonsburg, Pa. Mr. Sheeley has been pastor here for the past fifteen years.

The report of a coach on the W. & L. E. Railroad being on fire east of town, was not correct. The cause of the alarm was some brush and grass that caught from the sparks of the engine.

Rev. J. H. Leiper filled the U. P Church pulpit on last Sabbath morning, and in the evening addressed a union meeting in the Presbyterian Church, his subject being 'National Reform"

The following persons received certificates at the recent examination held here: Robert Wertz, Misses Ida McEllinney, Emma Bixler, Alice Cully, Ella Showers, Jennie McCullough, Nettie Welty and Lyda Wox.

NAVARRE.

Silas McCormick was in Sherrodsville Monday on business.

E. M. Shetler, of Welshfield, has moved among us to stay.

Leo Myer will have public sale on the 13th at his residence in the East End

Literary closed at this place last Friday evening, to resume next November.

After several days' stay in Massillon Rev. Cecil and wife returned home Tuesday.

Miss Myrtle Bevard, of Cadiz, visited last week with her friend Miss Ivy Bennett

Protracted meeting has closed at the Lutheran Church, with twenty five accessions.

Rev Mr. Keller, of Harrison County, addressed the citizens from the Reformed pulpit, Sunday evening.

Several young men of neighboring towns seem to take great interest in certain parts of Navarre, especially High street.

Chase Bros. will move their stock of farm implements into the building formerly occupied by W. C. Kline, as a cooper shop, near Center square.

Mr. and Mrs. John Collier were summoned to the home of his brother Joe, about a mile west of town, because of the death of a son of the latter, on Sunday evening.

Henry Keller, who resides near Pigeon Run, will dispose of his property, on the 15th, and remove to Butler, Ind., about April 1st. Mr Keller was, for a number of years, a resident of Navarre, and the well wishes of his friends here go with him.

BAKING POWDERS.

Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemists.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the Analytical Chemist for the Government has made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands were the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking Powders.	Strength Cubic inches Gas per each ounce of Powder.
"Royal" (absolutely pure)	127.4
"Patapsco" (alum powder	122 2*
"Rumford's (phosphate, fresh	122 5*
"Rumford's (phosphate) old	32 7*
"Hanford's None Such," fresh	121.6
"Handford's None Such," old	84 35
"Redhead's"	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder)	116.9*
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111.9*
"Ice eland's" (contains lime)	110 8
"Sea Foam"	107.9
"Czar"	106 8
"Dr Price's" (contains lime)	102 6
"Snow Flake" (Groff's, St. Paul)	101.88
"Lewis's" Condensed	98 2
"Congress" yeast	97 5
"C. E Andrews & Co's" (contains alum)	7- 17
"Hecker's"	9 .5
"Gillets"	84 2
"Gulk"	80 5

In his report, the Government Chemist says:

"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr H A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal brand

Prof. McMurtrie, late chief chemist for the U S Government at Washington says: The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder, prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance.

MATRIMONIAL.

ROHR WEIBLE.

Married Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, in St Mary's Catholic Church, by Rev. Father Kuhn, Mr. Henry Rohr to Miss Mary Weible The young couple will take on their residence on the Noble farm, about five miles north of town.

Mt. Union and Alliance.

"Thorn's Black Flag" will be at the Opera House, Friday evening.

"A Hot Time" was presented to a large audience Saturday evening.

Mrs. D. W. Waugh has returned from Brooklyn, where she has been for some time.

Miss Clara Willard, of Cleveland, is visiting Charles Ollet and other friends in Alliance.

Miss Leavy Ladenbaugh, of Canton, is visiting in Alliance, the guest of Mr. Phil Aikens.

The Mt. Union Orchestra gave some of their fine music in the literary societies Friday evening.

"Fun on the Bristol" attracted a large number of people to the Opera House, Tuesday evening.

Hon. S. P Leland delivered a fine lecture to a large audience Monday evening. His subject was "World Making."

Married—at the Catholic Church, by Father O'Lera, on Tuesday, March 2, Mr. Lesatin Aikens and Miss Laura Gaskill.

Ed. J. Shem had a grand opening of his confectionery store, Monday. A fine oyster parlor is fitted up in the rear of the store.

The funeral of Mr. Kakestraw, an aged citizen of Mt. Union, occurred Monday. The remains were taken to Canton for interment.

The concert which was to be given by Prof. Wm Armstrong's music students was postponed until Saturday night, March 6 The concert will be given in the R L. Hall. The concert is free, and all are invited to attend.

CHAPMAN.

Kansas fever has struck a good number of Chapman denizens.

The Young heirs held a meeting last Saturday to transact important business.

Mrs D W. Walters, of West Brookfield, spent last Wednesday with Chapman friends

A big birthday surprise party was held at the pleasant home of Silas First, last Saturday.

H A. Kitzmiller and E G Willison of Massillon, made a business trip to North Lawrence last week.

Daniel Gardner took a vacation and came home to spend a few days with his friends in West Brookfield.

Our Township Trustees made their annual settlement this week and find our treasury in a healthy condition, making a creditable showing for the Trustees.

North Lawrence has its hands full now with a newspaper controversy and the difference of opinion on a new school building the board has ordered to be built this summer.

As the Republican primary to nominate a township ticket is drawing near, it would be well for all those who expect to be candidates to hand in their names, so they can be printed on the ticket No caucus this year.

At 6 o'clock last Thursday evening a large crowd was seen gathering at the pleasant residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Bingham, to witness the marriage of their daughter Mary to Mr. George Head, the ceremony being performed by Rev. W. J. Wilson, of Massillon, after which a bountiful repast was served by practical hands. The young couple start out in life with the best wishes of their many friends. May their ship in life always have fair sailing, is our wish. The night's fun wound up with a dance in Emerson's Hall, but as we never indulge in dancing we will allow the curtain to drop.

We notice that Mr. Albaugh has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives at Columbus, abolishing the local board of school directors and transferring the hiring of teachers to the township board. The friends of this bill say a change of this kind is necessary, for the reason that district schools are not keeping pace with the progress of the State. Now, having been located in a backwoods district all our life, we beg leave to take exceptions to the above bill. In the first place, we hold the opinion that our districts in this vicinity will compare favorably with any of your city schools. You say that the present boards do not hire competent teachers for our schools. Now, if a board of three duly elected men are not competent to hire a teacher to teach their own children, how in the name of common sense are strangers going to do it They say favoritism prevails with local boards. We say the man who, upon his oath, will hire a teacher when he knows it will work to the disadvantage of his own children and the school, is no man and should be branded a knave. But is it not more likely that favoritism will find its way to the township board? We say yes, or otherwise this will be a rare exception to other business performed on school boards. We are opposed to the change for the reason that it will open the door wider for the delects the bill wishes to cover. The local board don't cost a cent to run it, and it often has a helping hand for the advancement of education. We are not through with this matter, but time prevents us from going further at present.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs will be made at L. L. Shertzer's for $3.00 per dozen.

Watkins Bros.

Respectfully invite your attention to the many bargains they are offering throughout their establishment, and you will find it to your advantage to see the inducements offered to buyers of Dry Goods, Notions and Cloaks. Our stock will be found complete in every department, and goods marked so low that you will find it a pleasure to deal with us.

We will only make brief mention of a few of the many bargains we offer you:

One Case 56-Inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth at 67½ Cents.
PRICE ELSEWHERE, 87½ CENTS.

Fine Satins, Cashmeres, Coupures, Bourettes, Boucles, Brocade and Striped Dress Goods, all in the latest shades.

One Case 36-Inch Cashmeres and Satins, 12½ Cents.

One Case Brocade Dress Goods, 5 Cents

Silks, Velvets and Velveteens.

Our Cloak Room is stocked with Winter Wraps of every description, at prices which are bound to interest every lady intending to buy a Wrap.

Ladies' Cloth Newmarket Coats and Circulars from $3 up. Childrens' and Misses' Coats from $1.50 up. Elegant Brocade Velvet, Boucle, Plush and Beaver Coats at prices that will make them sell at sight. Blankets, Flannels and Yarns. Woolen and Merino Hosiery and Underwear, in medium and light weight goods, for Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' wear, at prices to suit every one. Corsets, Neckwear, Ribbons and Fancy Goods. Soliciting your trade, we are Very Respectfully,

WATKINS BROS.,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.

LADIES WANTED to work for us at their own homes. $7 to $10 per week can be easily made, no canvassing, fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp Address HOME M'F'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass. 37-t1

WE WANT SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. Address STANDARD SILVER WARE COMPANY, Washington Street, Boston, Mass. 37-4t

WANTED—LADIES to work for us at their own homes. $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made. No photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars please address at once. CRESCENT ART COMPANY, 19 Central street, Boston Mass. Box 5170. 37 t1

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strongly am I faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.
37-t4

DEAFNESS ITS CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. *Cured himself* in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th street, New York City. 37t1

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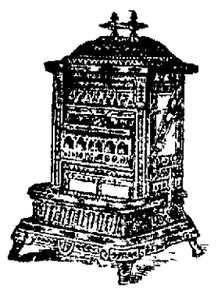
GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.
Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.
To All Wanting Employment.
We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, ON ITS MERITS. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it might not be necessary to make an "EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $600 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days and fail to clear at least $750 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed; and but two sales a day would give a profit of over $125 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money. RENNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
116 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

H. F. OEHLER'S
CashStore
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR



STOVES, RANGES,
—AND—
House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting
romptly attended to.
14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON

HARDWARE!

S. A. Conrad & Co.
MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,
dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE
Consisting of a fine selection of
COACH TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY, CUTELRY
with a large stock of
Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,
Paints, Glass, Etc.,

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of James Fry, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Executor of the Estate of James Fry, late of Stark county, deceased. Dated this 20th day of February, A. D. 1886.

46-4t ROBERT W. MCCAUGHEY.

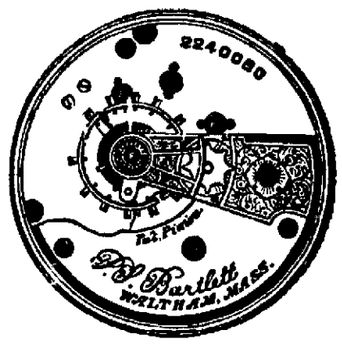
HOUSE FOR SALE—A new, two-story frame house, containing nine rooms, a hall way, and summer kitchen. Good well and cistern, can be used for one or two families. Also on same lot a small frame house. Located on corner of North Hill street and Spring alley. The owner wishes to sell at once, in order to go West and invest in land.

36-tf. C. BORCHARS.

Knapp & Dillon,
(Successors to J. F. Hess & Bro.,)
Practical Plumbers,
GAS and STEAM FITTERS,
Dealers in
Gas Fixtures, Brass Goods
and all kinds of
Pumps, Hydrants, Street Washers, Garden Hose and Hose Reels.
Fitting Country Residences a Specialty.
Orders promptly attended to at reasonable price
16 NORTH ERIE STREET,
MASSILLON, OHIO

Wm. BOWMAN,
Tin and Slate
ROOFING,
Spouting,
And all kinds of
Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron.
All Work Warranted.
Shop on North Erie Street,
Near Warwick & Justus' Mfg. Co.
WM. BOWMAN.

R. KIRKPATRICK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.



ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Cor. Mill and Tremont Streets.
25-3m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Home and Neighborhood.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Reading notices set in larger type, ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No single notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

March came in like a lamb.

Pretty cold weather for March.

The time for the spring election draws near.

Wooster is going to have electric lights.

Massillon is enjoying considerable notoriety.

One month from to-day the spring election takes place.

The First M. E Church, at Wooster, was destroyed by fire, last Sunday.

Spring lingers in the lap of winter as though enjoying the resting place.

A party of Canton friends visited Councilman Overton, Saturday evening.

A murder and two suicides in one day is doing pretty well for a city the size of Massillon.

Yost Bros. stock of hardware has been removed to the Reed building, and will be sold out at auction.

The First National Bank passed under inspection Wednesday. Affairs showed up very creditably for the officers.

Mr. Everett Yost, of Yost Bros., left on Tuesday evening for Joplin, Mo., having secured a position in a hardware store at that place.

Next Monday a Democratic caucus will be held at the office of Warwick & Justus. The primary election will be held on the 20th inst

The property of David G. Horst, president of the collapsed Farmers' Bank at Orrville, was sold by the Sheriff last Saturday. It brought $26,000.

The gold headed cane raffled off by Elsie Grapewin, Tuesday morning, was taken by the city treasurer, J. W. Foltz, who held the lucky number three.

The fire alarm Sunday morning was caused by a small blaze in Mr. Weaver's residence near the Ft. Wayne round house. It was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

During the four months that have passed since the Salvation Army invaded this place, they have made collections to the amount of $600.06, and have expended $600.03 of that amount.

The total amount of the rewards offered for the recovery of the stolen horses and the arrest and conviction of the thieves is $1,500. The Massillon police force will get a good slice out of this amount.

An attempt was made Monday night by the prisoners in the county jail, at Wooster, to escape, but it was frustrated by a passer-by on the street who heard them filing the bars to the window and gave the alarm.

Quarterly meeting services were held at the Methodist Church last Saturday and Sunday. In the absence of Presiding Elder W. H. Wilson, Rev. J. H. Rogers, of Canton, officiated. Sunday evening Rev. Swartz, of Duncannon, Pa, preached a very interesting sermon.

The series of meetings, which have have been in progress at the M. E. Church, were brought to a close Friday evening. During the two months eighty persons have joined the church. The meetings at the U. B. Church also closed last week, with seventy-five accessions.

The Æsthetic Concert given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, last Friday evening, was a most pleasing success. The flour garden scene was very pretty indeed. The performance will be repeated next Friday evening. Several new features have been added to the programme.

A gang of tramps broke into the primary school building at the corner of East and Oak streets, last Monday night, built up a good fire and made themselves as comfortable as possible. They scattered the books and papers over the floor and stole a small amount of money which Miss Reilley, the teacher, had left in her desk.

The sale of the INDEPENDENT office has been postponed, and we are still at the old stand, ready to do all kinds of job work in first-class style and on short notice. If you have any work you want done bring it along and we will endeavor to please you. Advertisers will find the columns of the INDEPENDENT a first-class medium through which to communicate with the public.

A valuable lap robe was taken Wednesday morning from Mr. George Phillips' buggy while it was standing in front of Breckel's grocery on Main street. The robe was afterwards found under the door step of the Powell & James building. A man named G. C. Kippin was arrested and confessed the stealing. He was taken before the Mayor and fined $20, and sentenced to twenty days in jail.

The New Massillon Polo Team, played the Chicago Team, at the Walhonding Rink, Saturday night. Our boys were quite jubilant over the result of the game with the Cross Cuts the week before, and were eager to tackle most any team at any time. The Chicago's were too much for them winning five games out of six. It must be said, however, that our boys do first rate for the short time they have been organized.

A Republican caucus was held Wednesday evening, at the rooms of the Republican Club for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Judicial Convention to be held at Alliance, March 16, 1886 The delegates were instructed to vote for William R. Day, of Canton. The following is the list of delegates and alternates Delegates—Clement Russell, Henry Huber, Isaac Ulman, Robert H. Folger, Robert A. Pinn, Ira M. Allen, Adam Metzger. Alternates—John O. Garrett, Jacob Herring, Samuel C. Bowman, William McMillan, William B. Humberger, Joseph Miller and Christopher Zollars.

The primary election will be held at the rooms of the Republican Club, Saturday evening, March 6, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Personal and Society.

Miss Sadie Perry, is visiting friends in Pittsburgh.

Sheriff Bowers, of Tuscarawas county, was in town on Saturday.

Messrs. Porter Hill, of Pittsburgh, was in town last Thursday.

Miss Fannie Upham returned from her visit to Cleveland, Friday.

Mr. Frank Reed returned home from Seattle, W. T., Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Ida Uhlendorff is visiting with her cousin, Prof. William Hoover, at Athens, O.

Mr. W. B. Deweese, the popular hatter of Canton, was in town on Thursday of last week.

Miss Nellie Bean, one of Akron's popular young ladies, spent Sunday with friends in Massillon.

Past Grand Master Phipps, of Cleveland, visited the Massillon Order of St. John last Thursday evening.

Will Ulman returned home from Cleveland on Monday. He has been attending college at the Adelbert.

Mrs. E A. Hoover and Master Lyndon, are visiting with the family of Rev. John R. Hoover, of North Jackson, Mahoning county.

Mr. Foltz, of Hookway & Foltz, has just returned from the East, with a large and fine assortment of merchandise for the spring trade.

Charles Schaffer, a cigarmaker, who has been living at Cleveland, returned home on Saturday. He intends moving his family to this place.

Mr. George R. Beck, of the Plains south of town, has purchased a farm near Louisville, this county. He expects to move onto it in a few weeks.

Bishop Beddell, of Cleveland, will make his annual visit to St. Timothy's parish next Wednesday. A class of about twenty persons are to be confirmed.

Mr. Baxter, of Russell & Co.'s, has purchased an interest in the drug store recently sold by Arthur Fisher to W. H. McCall. "Doc" has a host of friends in Massillon who all unite in wishing him abundant success.

Mr. James R. Dunn returned from Washington on Friday. He has been putting his best foot foremost in the postoffice matter. No decision has as yet been reached though the arguments have all been presented, and there is nothing to do but wait.

Lieutenant Mary Kaneen, who has been stationed at Massillon for the past four months, has been promoted to a captaincy and stationed at Sandusky. She will spend a short time visiting with friends in Newburg, O., before going to the scene of her future labors. Mr. Frank Wagner, a recruit from this place, has been made a lieutenant and assigned to the post at Sandusky under Captain Kaneen. Lieutenant Wagner has gone to his new post.

AMUSEMENTS.

Draper's Double Uncle Tom's Cabin Company will be at the Opera House Monday evening.

The "Black Flag" was played Wednesday evening to a small house. Mr Willard's Lazorus was well played, and was appreciated by the spectators Edward Thorne's Harry Glindon was quite good.

"Fun on the Bristol" was very funny indeed. The central figure is Mrs. O'Brien who is impersonated by Miss St. George Hussey. The house was in a continuous uproar of laughter whenever she was on the stage.

Last evening "Mother Goose" and her family made their appearance at the Opera House, under the management of Mrs. Jas. R. Dunn. The family comprised about seventy-five ladies and gentlemen of high social standing in Massillon The entertainment, though made up of the familiar rhymes and melodies of our childhood days, was a most enjoyable one. Each member of the company represented some of the characters taken from "Mother Goose's" Melodies, and in nearly every case the character could be recognized at sight. The music to which these rhymes are set is mostly quite simple, but at the same time in excellent taste and quite charming, although a number of passages were difficult. Prof. Baer and his excellent orchestra executed the music in fine style and contributed largely to the success of the entertainment. Great credit is due the ladies and gentlemen for the manner in which they handled their parts.

Some men are like the beer they drink, all foam and no substance.

A CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

An Attempted Murder and Two Suicides in One Evening.

Antony Harmon Hangs Himself in the Barn—Frank Burgel Shoots His Wife and

Cuts His Own Throat from Ear to Ear—Mrs Burgel's Wounds Very Serious, but not Fatal—Hopes of Her Recovery.

The people yet on the street at 10 o'clock Saturday evening were thrown into a state of excitement by the appearance of a woman running down Main street and into the Mayor's office with the announcement that Frank Burgel had shot his wife, who is more familiarly known as "Mother Davis," a woman who has enjoyed a very unenviable reputation for several years, having kept a saloon in this place, and also one in Toledo. The officers immediately hastened to the scene of the shooting, just outside the corporation limits on North Mill street, where Mrs. Davis owned property in which she was living with Burgel, whom she had married about six months since. It was found that Mrs. Davis had been hit three times, one ball striking her in the neck, inflicting a flesh wound, another in the right arm, also a flesh wound, and a third hitting her just back of the left ear. This was the most dangerous of the three shots, and was thought for a while to be fatal.

The only persons in the house at the time of the shooting were Burgel and his wife and Carrie Bruch, a domestic. Being interviewed, the latter said that Burgel and his wife lived very unpleasantly together, a constant war of words going on between them. For some days they had been quarreling about keeping the domestic, Burgel wanting to discharge her and refusing to pay her and Mrs. Burgel insisting that she should be retained, and continually asking for money to pay her, which was as persistently refused.

Saturday evening Burgel came home about 10 o'clock, and the wrangling about money to pay the girl immediately commenced. Burgel apparently got tired of it, and left the house but returned in a short time. He became enraged at his wife, and drew a revolver and shot her three times with the result above described. When the shooting began the girl fled from the house for assistance, coming down to the Mayor's office. After the third shot Mrs. Burgel succeeded in making her escape, covered with blood, to the nearest neighbors, about fifty rods distant, pleading for God's sake to let her in, that her husband was killing her.

Burgel had disappeared when the officers arrived, and was supposed to have fled. Free use was made of the telegraph and telephone wires, in order to intercept him in his flight.

BURGEL FOUND DEAD.

On Sunday morning, as a young son of Mrs. Schureimer, a near neighbor, was going to the barn to feed the stock he was horrified to find the dead body of Burgel lying in front of the barn, with his head almost severed from the body. It appears from the fact that the revolver he had used in shooting his wife was found in his pocket with the chamber gone, that part being found in the road that he had attempted to reload the weapon, and had lost the chamber. He then cut his throat with a pocket knife, which was found lying near the body The knife was an ordinary two-blade pocket knife, with the small blade broken out. The knife had been drawn with a firm hand across the throat, almost severing the head from the body and when found the wound was gaping open fully two inches. A silver watch, two handkerchiefs, a box of cartridges, the revolver, a package of letters, and $42.22 in money were found on his person. The body was taken to his home, where the remains were viewed by the coroner at 10 a. m Monday. He was buried in the cemetery on Monday.

Burgel was a man of medium height, muscular, and wore a red mustache and goatee. He was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1875. Before coming he was married to a sister of Father Lais, of this city, by whom he had seven children, six of whom are living.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday evening the report was circulated that "Tony" Harmon, as he was familiarly known, had committed suicide, and investigation proved the rumor to be correct. "Tony" was one of the best known characters of Massillon, having worked at cobbling for George Snyder for the last twenty years, and was a quiet, even-tempered man.

At 4 o'clock he had been driven to his home, about two miles from town on Rienville avenue. On his arrival he changed his clothes, went to the barn, cared for his stock, and when his adopted son went to call him to supper, he was found hanging by a rope to a rafter of the barn. He had climbed into the hay mow, fastened the rope to the rafter and around his neck and jumped off. Death resulted from strangulation. No one has been able to assign a cause for the act. He owned a small tract of land, on which was a good, comfortable house, was clear of debt, and had considerable money laid by. His family relations were very pleasant, and, so far as known, there was no cause for so rash an act.

The following letter was found in his pocket.

"Going crazy for some time. Wagenor, Stein and others I shall give you all farewell. A. HARMON.

Feb. 28th, 1886.

As I am now so you will B."

He was 56 years of age, and left a wife and two children, a son and daughter both of whom are married.

The remains were taken down, and viewed by the coroner on Monday.

HORSE THIEVES

Make Stark County their Base of Operation.

Extensive Operations in the Surrounding Counties—Horses Recovered.

From developments made during the past week it has been discovered that a gang of bold and skillful horse thieves have been making Canton and Massillon their headquarters for some time past, committing their depredations in the surrounding counties. On the 19th inst. a fine team of horses and a wagon and harnes were stolen from the barn of Mr. L. Mowery, residing near Lucas, a little village a few miles east of Mansfield. Pursuit was begun the next day and the thieves tracked to Wooster, where all trace of them was lost, and the searching party returned home. Taking a fresh start the trail was followed to this place and to Canton. Deputy Sheriff Krider was notified early Tuesday morning that the horse thieves and their property were somewhere in the city, and search for them was immediately commenced. Late in the afternoon it was learned that Mr. James L. Valleley had loaned a man named Landis $35 on two horses which were kept in a barn in the southwest part of town, and on which he held a chattel mortgage. The barn and one horse was soon found in the rear of No. 115 Marion street, and is owned by Mrs. Jaglesky, who said that she had rented the barn to Landis Saturday afternoon for $2 per month and that Landis soon returned with a horse and on Monday another man, claiming to be in the employ of Landis brought another horse and paid her $1 on the rent. On Tuesday Landis hitched one of the horses to a buggy and drove away. The barn was watched in hopes that the other horse would be brought back but it was not and the horse was turned over to Mr. Mowery. Landis and his wife have been boarding at the Farmers' Hotel for the past six months

In coming through from Lucas with their stolen property, the thieves stopped for dinner with a farmer named Fellers, residing a few miles east of Wooster. When Mr. Mowery and his party began making inquiry for horse thieves, Mr. Fellers at once recognized his former guests, and was requested to go with the searching party to identify the men. Fellers remained in Canton until Wednesday when he started home About two miles east of Massillon he met the men who took dinner with him riding towards Canton in a buggy. They recognized him, and stopped and told him that they had the collar and harness they had borrowed from him in the buggy, and asked if he would not take them back with him, at the same time apologizing for not having returned them sooner. They then drove on toward Canton. Waiting until he thought they were out of sight, Fellers started in pursuit, intending to follow them into Canton. By some means their suspicions had been aroused, and at Buck Hill they left the main road, and have not been seen or heard of since, although all the roads in that vicinity were thoroughly searched by officers from Canton.

THE OTHER HORSE FOUND IN MASSILLON.

The horse which Landis drove away from the barn in Canton was found in Massillon, having been sold to Mr. John Snyder by Landis and Jacob Bartholomew, better known as "Grasshopper Jake," a canal boatman, for $150, a note for $100 and $50 in cash. The note was discounted at the First National Bank.

A short time previous to the stealing of the Mowery team, a horse and buggy had been taken from a man named Hunt, living in the same neighborhood. This horse was also found near town in the possession of Mr. Frank Banner, who had traded another horse for it, paying $85 difference, while the buggy and harness had been bought by Patrick Burke for $20. Mr. Hunt was notified, and came immediately and proved his property. Another buggy and harness was also found here, for which there appears to be no owner.

It is very strongly suspected that there are cofederates of the gang here, though no positive evidence has been procured. Four persons, Henry Rider, Frank Rider, Bill Kerstetter and Mike Lung were arrested on Friday on suspicion but were set at liberty on Saturday for lack of evidence. Henry Rider is thought to know all about the stealing of the horses as he negotiated the sale of the horse to Snyder. "Grasshopper Jake" is married to his daughter. Frank Rider was seen with "Jake" late Thursday night. He is employed by Manager Starns of the telephone exchange to assist in repairing the lines and sometimes sleeps in the office at night. On Thursday night he was in the office when inquiries were being made concerning the thieves, and is believed to have notified "Jake" that the officers were after him, and thus enabled him to make his escape. Kerstetter is not thought to know anything about the men, although they stopped with him when in this place He took the horse gotten from Banner to a sale in the neighborhood to sell it, and did so for $14.

Stark County Republican Primaries

The Republican Voters of Stark County are requested to meet at the usual polling places on

Saturday, March 6. 1886.

Between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock p. m., to elect forty-two delegates and forty two alternates to the Judicial Convention, to be held at Alliance, O., March 16, 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m., as apportioned by the Central Committee, viz:

Bethlehem	1
Canton—Township	2
1st Ward	1
2d Ward	1
3d Ward	1
4th Ward	1
5th Ward	2
6th Ward	1
7th Ward	2
Jackson	1
Lawrence—Fulton, Lawrence, Youngstown	1
Lexington—North Alliance	1
South "	1
Limaville	2
Lake	1
Marlboro	1
Nimishillen	1
Osnaburg—Osnaburgh	1
Mapleton	1
Paris—Paris	1
Minerva	1
Perry—Massillon Pr	1
Richville	1
Massillon—1st Ward	1
2d Ward	1
3d Ward	2
4th Ward	1
Pike	1
Plain	1
Sand	1
Sugarcreek—Beach City	1
Wilmot	1
Justus	1
Exton	1
Tuscarawas	1
Washington—Freesburg, Maxinio, Mt Union	1

Central Committeemen are earnestly requested to see that the names of delegates and alternates reach me not later than March 10, 1886.

C. C. Bow,
Chairman Central Committee.

OBITUARY.

KALDENBAUGH

Major Henry Kaldenbaugh, of New Philadelphia, died at his home at that place Saturday morning, of quinsy. He was a valiant soldier of the 51st Ohio Regiment in the late war The Major was well and avorably known in Massillon and vicinity, and his friends will regret to learn of his death. He leaves a wife and son to mourn their loss.

FALOR.

Bertha Falor, a 13 year-old daughter of Mr and Mrs. Thomas Falor, died of dropsy Wednesday last. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, Saturday, from their residence on South street. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. J E. Mann, of this city, assisted by Rev R G White, of Canton. The deceased was a member of the Christian Church, where her presence will be missed very much.

RESOLUTIONS.

MASSILLON, O., February 27, 1886.

To THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, Massillon, O.

DEAR SIR: In noticing the proceedings of our Legislature, we have observed that bills were introduced in both branches of this august body having for their object increases of salaries of certain State officials. And believing that it is our right, as well as our duty, to enter our protest and condemn any act of our State Legislature which has a tendency to increase and multiply our taxes, which are already so burdensome under the present depressed state of our business interests; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Pomono Grange of Stark county, State of Ohio, representing the feelings of a large portion of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, believe that the compensation now paid to such officials is amply sufficient, and that under the present depression of our business interests raising of salaries would be very injudicious legislation; and that we hereby resolve and plege ourselves never to give our support for any position of honor or office of trust to any member of the General Assembly who will, at the present time, support any bill having for its object an increase of salaries of any State or county officials; and be it further

Resolved, That while we believe, under the present depressed state of all industrial pursuits, and taking in consideration the increased value of the purchasing power of the dollar, the salaries of many of our State and county officials are out of all proportion, too high, and that the present Legislature could do itself some honor and render valuable services to the productive industries of the State by reducing salaries so as to conform more nearly to the flourishing times when the present salaries were fixed.

JACOB RUPERT, Master.
E. P. CLAY, Secretary.

W. C. T. U.

The following is the programme of the W. C. T. U. Convention, to be held at People's Hall, Tuesday, March 9:

FORENOON SESSION.

10 a. m.—Hymn Responsive Reading. Topic—"Synopsis of Temperance work for the Century." Order of Business.
Reports of Officers. Reports of Unions.
Address of Welcome, Mrs C. W. Moody. Response
2 o'clock p m—Devotional Exercises, led by Rev. Wilson.
"The Second Amendment Debt," Mrs J. W. Brosius, of Alliance.
Discussion—"The Child and the Commonwealth."
Discussion—Mrs. Leiter, "Young Ladies W. C. T. U."

EVENING SESSION.

7 o'clock—Crusade Hymn. Crusade Psalm. Responsive Reading. Prayer.
"Our Twelve Years' March," Miss Willard.
Lecture, "Temperance Instruction in Public Schools," Mrs. Fanny Leiter.

President, EMMA C. GOODWILL.
Secretary, Mrs. FLORA BABCOCK.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel, than at any other first-class hotel in the city. Jal-y

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale & Exchange. FREE Catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va. 37-14

Charles L. Bryant & Brother,

Fresco and Decorative Artists,

would be pleased to give estimates on work in

FRESCO & OIL.

Having worked at the business some years in New York City, we fell confident of doing any class of work. Located at

SKINNER BROTHERS,

The business and private office of the Homer Laughlin China Works are being frescoed by two artists who have been working in New York City for several years past. They are doing a very tasty piece of ceiling and side wall decoration, which is really prettier than can be told in cold type. It is well worth a walk up to these works to have a peep at their offices.—*East Liverpool Review.*

The frescoing of Odd Fellows' Hall by Bryant Brothers, of New York, is an artistic piece of workmanship and speaks highly as to the abilty of the young men.—*Cadiz Sentinel.* 36-t3

NOW PROGRESSING!

C. M. WHITMAN'S

Great Clearance Sale

OF

Clothing, hats, caps, furnishing goods, truuks, valises, etc,, until March 1st, 1886. Everything at a low price and almost no price.

Overcoats, Suits, Etc.,

at slaughtering prices. Don't miss this sale at

11 W. MAIN STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FOR THE LADIES.

Notes on Home Decoration—Screens for Sleeping-Rooms and Dining-Rooms—Labor of Women on the Farm.

Preferences of the Fashionable in Winter Millinery—Coats and Cloaks for Boys and Girls.

HOME-MADE SCREENS.

For a chamber which is not supplied with an adjoining dressing-room there should always be provided a good-sized screen to shut off the corner occupied by the washstand and its appurtenances. The screen may be elaborate and simple, as the taste dictates. A frame of two panels, made by a carpenter, each measuring three feet in breadth by four in height, and joined by hinges, will cost about a dollar. The amount of material required for covering this will depend, of course, upon the stuff used. Of stout silesia, in cream, old gold, scarlet, or dark green, selling at 30 cents a yard, three yards and a half will be a liberal allowance for one side of both panels. It may be lined or not, as preferred. If the frame is unpainted care must be taken in purchasing the goods to provide enough to conceal the bare wood. It is not difficult to cover the frame neatly. If desired, however the wood may be stained; yellow pine, varnished, looks well and is cheap, while ash, walnut, and cherry cost a trifle more. If silesia is deemed inadvisable for the bedroom screen ercionne does good service.

In the dining-room a felt covering is pretty. This material comes in nearly all shades. For a screen of the dimensions named above a yard and three-quarters will be sufficient, as the cloth is two yards wide. It costs from $1 to $1.25 a yard. It may be employed for the outside of the screen, while the inside is lined with silesia in a contrasting color. A neat and brightening effect is added by finishing the felt with brass tacks driven in the frame about five inches apart.

A very fair imitation of the Japanese screens so much used may be contrived with little difficulty at a reasonable cost. A frame made in three panels, each five feet high by two wide, should be carefully ebonized or gilded. On each panel must be tacked a closely drawn piece of black muslin or silesia, and the edge finished with a neat cord or gimp. These panels must then each be adorned with an ordinary Japanese wall picture, such as may be purchased at almost any shop where decorative materials are sold. For securing the pictures good mucilage, flour paste, or gum tragacanth will serve, great pains being observed to paste them on perfectly straight. Any one who has read Miss Pinney's ludicrous account of the two girls who papered a room crookedly will understand the maddening effect produced upon eyes and brain by pictures that vary even a little from strict rectilinear.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MAKE IT EASIER.

Hard as has been the lot of the farmer in the past, before invention came to his aid, the wives of the farmers are still behind in the advantages secured. The loom has been discarded, and so has the spinning-wheel, while the sewing-machine and washer have lessened the labor of the household, yet the farmer's wife still has much hard work to perform. We may even add that the stove has superceded the old broad fireplace, and soap-boiling and candle-making are occupations of the past, but her labor is still tiresome and confining.

When the busy season arrives the hardest work falls to the wife, and everything depends upon her management in order that the labor in the field may not be retarded. The meals must be done on time, and in unknown quantities, while her task of giving satisfaction, begins with her husband and includes the young tyrant in the cradle. She must be in two or more places at the same time, while her duties must be performed in a manner to please all. Help may be secured, but as it is often impossible to be so accommodated, the duties must still be performed. Her work can not be delegated entirely to others, for, like the rudder of a ship, should an accident happen, it requires too much time for repairs, and when she fails to steer the household craft in the right direction, confusion is the result.

Woman's work should be made easier on some farms, and she should not be called upon to assist in any work that is to be done outside the house, though such is not the rule in all cases. Too often hard work soon wears out these willing helpers, and renders them prematurely old.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

WINTER MILLINERY.

The frames of the bonnets now most in favor are short and narrow in the back, with very close-fitting fronts that show very little of the front hair, as they are poised very far forward. The short crowns show a great deal of the back hair, which may be brushed up from the nape of the neck and allowed to drop carelessly, or else it may be in a French twist, or, newer still, the basket coil of finely braided tresses may be worn; but this must not be as low as the English knot lately in vogue. Older ladies wear the hair both high and low, arranged in two lengthwise braids extending from the crown down the nape of the neck.

Felt bonnets are preferred with cloth and homespun suits, and to be in good style these must be very simply trimmed. The American felt are now so well made that, like many ribbons, they are equal to the French models which they confessedly copy. For faces with regular features the narrow coronet front of a felt bonnet may be smoothly covered with velvet or with the silk astrakhan ribbon: but this is a difficult task, and the home milliner will find puffed velvet covers for brims easier to do and more generally becoming. The velvet for this purpose must be bias, and must be laid in two plain folds on the sides to give the stylish close effect, but should form small double puffs across the top. Back of this some high trimming is added either in two or three velvet loops or ends lined with faille or satin of a contrasting color, or else some fur tufts, heads, or perhaps feather tips or quills may be introduced. The small tightly strapped velvet bow at the throat is at the end of a milliner's fold of velvet which trims the end of the crown. When the hair is worn rather plain in front two of the loops of ribbon may be made to cross the coronet or puffed front of the bonnet and pass underneath, forming straps; but when the front hair is full and fluffy these straps should be used merely to hold the high loops outside of the brim. The home milliner should examine these high-trimmed bonnets from different points of view, and be sure that they are not too elaborate and exaggerated in effect.

Low broad turbans of cloth or plush with wide flat astrakhan brims, brande bourgs of cord for trimming, and a high aigrette on the left, are the fashionable choice in London at present. The fancy here, however, is for higher crown tapering slightly, with the hussar pompon of stiff feathers, looped cords across the front, and a fur brim that is close against the crown.

For skating the toques and turbans of fur and cloth will be used, while for sleighing are plush hoods of soft shape with capes that cover the shoulders, and these are bordered with fur.

Children's caps are in the comfortable shapes described early in the season, with close ears warmly wadded and high round crowns, or else they are hoods that have sharply pointed crowns, giving a most fantastic effect. White cloth caps bordered with brown fur, either beaver or sable, are in great favor for very small children, and are worn with a long walking coat of the same material, trimmed also with brown fur.—*Harper's Bazar.*

FURS FOR CHILDREN.

The long paletots made for girls this winter are ornamented in various ways, and are made of plain, diagonal, ottoman, and boucle cloth in black or colors. A very useful garment for young girls attending school is a semi-fitting paletot, long enough to cover the dress and fastened down on one side, with a little drapery on one side, which crosses over to the left side. The red cravat is fastened at the neck with two large buttons, or a clasp, and the velvet waistband is fastened in the same way. The small, turned-down collar and cuffs are also of velvet. More dressy paletots and short jackets have revers of plush, meeting in the center, and fastened invisibly with hooks and eyes. In some models the revers are of cloth, and buttoned back on the paletot to a little below the waist. Short double-breasted jackets, with shawl revers and deep cuffs of seal plush are also worn, but for little girls, as well as for big ones, no mantle is at once so fashionable and so appropriate as the jacket, whether it is long or short.

The fashionable furs worn by children and young girls, are astrakhan, beaver, sealskin, grebe, and seal plush. A very pretty set for a girl of ten or more consists of a collarette and muff of grebe, lined with cream-color satin; the collarette being tied in front with cream-color satin ribbon to match; the muff is in the plain round shape. A pretty little muff of gray astrakhan is narrower at the top than at the edge; it is lined with cerise satin, and a bow of cerise satin ornaments the outside, and is placed in the center of the muff. For the very little ones there are warm and dainty little sets of boa and muff, made of white hare-skin, and lined with satin of various colors.

Great coats for little boys are made of plain pilot, and boucle cloth; some models have fur collars and cuffs, others are finished off with a deep collar of the cloth, bound with braid. Pockets are often placed to open sideways on each side of the front; these pockets are intended for the hands, which are thrust into them, and thus kept warm. For little boys of 3 or 4, long, double-breasted paletots are made of plain cloth, with a band formed of several rows of narrow braid ornamenting the center of the front. The turned-down collars and cuffs are trimmed with rows of braid to match, and a band worn round the hips is also covered with braid, and fastened with a handsome clasp. The paletot is fastened down the left side with large buttons. Little boys wear either broad-brimmed felt hats or toques with a fur brim; some of these toques are flat at the top, others have fisherman's cap falling over on one side, but a newer model than either of these has a high, sloping crown, flattened at the top. This is made in felt and fur, or in fur only.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

The Romance of a Coal Stove.

One day last fall, talking until his throat was sore, a Detroit stove-dealer succeeded in selling a widow a coal stove, but it was with the proviso that if everything didn't work satisfactory he was to make it. Two days after delivering the stove he got his first call. A boy entered the store and said:

"Mrs. —— wants you to come up and fix that stove. The house is full of smoke."

A man was sent up, and he found the trouble to be with the chimney. Only three or four days had passed when the boy came in again and said:

"That stove is puffing and blowing and scaring the widow to death. She wants the same man to come up again."

He was sent, and it was discovered that she didn't know how to arrange the dampers and draughts. Everything seemed to run well for a week, and then the boy walked in to announce:

"She sent me down to have you send that man up again. The house is full of coal gas."

The man went up and applied the remedy, but inside of three days the stove got to pulling; two days after that the fire would n't draw; then it drew too much, then the gas escaped again. At length the dealer went to the house and said:

"Madame, you gave me $30 for the stove; how much will you take for it?"

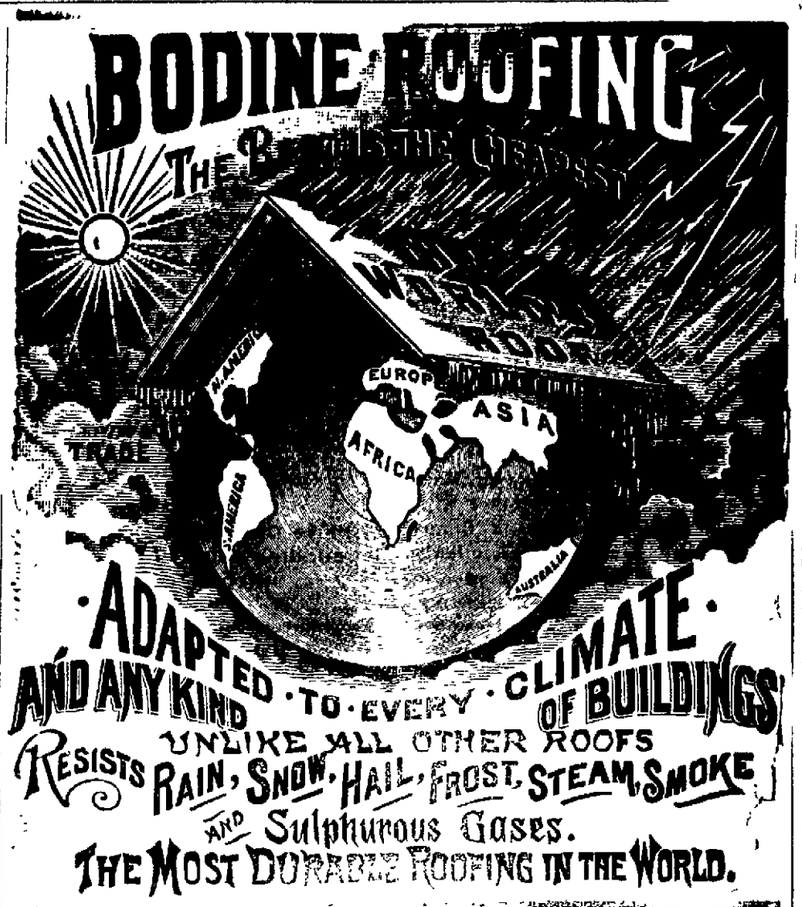
"I wouldn't sell it."

"But I can't be sending my man up here every two or three days all winter."

"You won't have to. I've concluded to marry him in order to have someone here in case of accident."

And three days ago they were quietly and happily married.—*Detroit Free Press.*

An old man in Stoughton, Mass., described as "stalwart, robust and vigorous," has bathed every morning for years in a cold spring near his house. The baths were not omitted recently when the thermometer was 18 below zero. He says the custom cured him of catarrh, and is the panacea for all ills.



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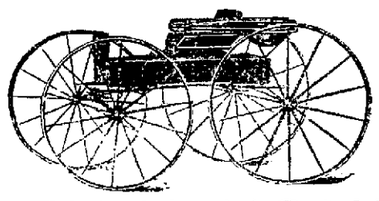

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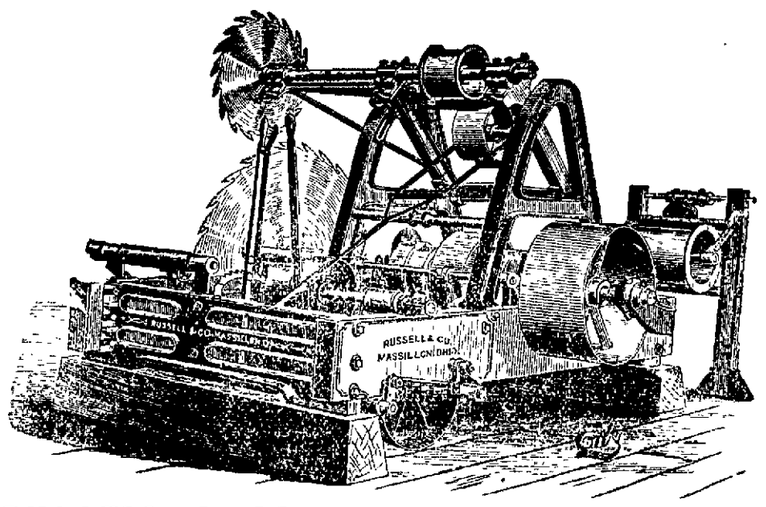

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It is conceded that Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is the most effective preparation now in use for all diseases arising from a foul or impure state of the circulation. Hence it is more than likely that if the writer of the following letter had habitually taken Favorite Remedy ten years ago, he would never have suffered from Cancer.

Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884.

Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

Dear Sir, About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home I became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleaning. My whole system too, required toning up. While casting about for the best medicine to do this, your "Favorite Remedy" was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me, it was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy," which I have continued to take in small doses has kept me in such health and strength as I never had before nor expected to have. It is the best blood purifier in the world, I am sure of that. Yours, &c.,

Matthew Farrell.

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Address:—Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. But if you have not done so, adopt Favorite Remedy as a household friend.

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Amos Girod.

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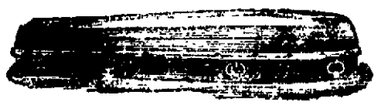

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EDUCATIONAL.

Some Pertinent Hints on School Management—Newspaper Criticisms and their Influence.

A Little Fable on "Fault Finding" and Its Application—Current Public Opinion.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

The tendency of young teachers is to give almost entire attention to those children who are naturally bright and attentive, passing over those who seem dreamy or uninteresting, hoping that they will come around all right in the course of time. Such hope is vain. Unless efforts are made to cultivate habits of attention in all from the first, the teacher finds, at the end of a month or two, perhaps one-half her school far in advance of the others. What shall she do? She cannot begin over again, on account of the bright ones; she cannot go on allowing the others to fall still further behind. Thus the inexperienced teacher finds herself in deep water and altogether discouraged.

The old maxim, "Haste makes waste," is eminently true in low-grade work. By teaching slowly I do not mean that a teacher is to weary her pupils day after day with the same old lesson until every child knows it. That would be worse than useless. An ingenious teacher is constantly inventing new methods for presenting old subjects. After the traditional "cat on a mat" has done service, banish him. There are numerous pictures of cats with balls, cats and rats, cats with milk, etc., to interest children and hold their attention until the form of the word is firmly fixed in their minds.

A mistake frequently is in dwelling too long at a time upon a subject when it might better be given in several shorter lessons. Little folks fresh from the nursery are not used to keeping at one thing very long. They soon tire if compelled to sit in one position any length of time. The natural activity of childhood should be kept in mind, and simple gymnastic exercises frequently given during lessons. Five minutes of rapid, energetic work is worth more to a child than a whole day spent in a lazy, bungling, half-attentive manner. In schools where long lessons are given, even though well planned, it is impossible to hold the attention of the class. Children will get restless and out of order, and the teacher is likely to become worried and impatient, making everything a dismal failure.

Sacchini says, "Instruction will always be best when it is pleasant." "That which enters into willing ears, the mind, as it were, runs to welcome, seizes with avidity, carefully stows away, and faithfully preserves." Little folks are quick to appreciate a teacher who has the faculty of making things run smoothly. There is a pleasure in being held to work gently but firmly.

The children like to feel, when school is over, that they deserve their play; they hasten home with light hearts, and with great respect for themselves, the school, and its teacher.—*E. M. Pitts, Washington (D. C.) Normal School.*

WHEN HARMFUL.

Newspaper influence is limited. The daily is read on the wing. Only brilliant sentences, startling facts in some new field, or routine matters of business value, are read by busy men. The reading of the newspaper is one of the arts of the day. A man rarely reads a word he does not care for, and never misses a word he wants. The man of affairs runs his eye over an article on the schools, but never reads it unless it makes definite specification of virtues or vices. A vague criticism, surly snarl, glittering generalities are not read; but, when the daily presents a "bill of particulars" arraigning the schools, the programme of study, the methods of discipline or instruction, it will be extensively and thoughtfully read. The only reply of any value is an equally clear statement of facts, which, without sophistical arrangement or strained interpretation, disprove the criticism. If, on examination of the facts, there is reasonable ground upon which to found the criticism, it should be cordially admitted and the wrong remedied. The teacher has too much at stake to appear sensitive to any censure, however keen, if, by accepting the implied advice, improvement would follow. No one has so great interest as the teacher in seeing and remedying defects in school management.—*Journal of Education.*

FINDING FAULT.

The queries often arise, Why some people find so many things in their neighbors to find fault over? Why the schoolmaster should shoot arrows at his brother? Why the educational editor finds lots of fun in side-thrusts at his brother of the scissors or the quill, and when once at it, how profitable it seems to continue the noble and elevating sport? The *Advance* has a little fable with a big moral, which we commend to thistle cultivators:

"Reminds me o' my Uncle Rodack, says he. After he give up preachin' 'n went ter farmin', he carried his theological ideas right inter his business. They was a little patch o' Canady thistles in one corner of his farm, 'n Uncle Rodack he hated them thistles awful, 'cause they reminded him of the cuss, yer see. He hated 'em so bad that he mowed 'em down, arter they'd gone to seed, an' then he took 'n kicked 'em all over his farm, till they was jest knocked inter string'n fiddlers. The next earthly win a square yard o' that farm that hadn't thistles onto it. Uncle Rodack said he never had no idee what a awful thing the cuss was. Fur it was twenty-three yeer ago, 'n he's been a-fightin' them ar thistles ever sence, 'n he hain't got a quarter on 'em out yit. He don't kick 'em no more, though. 'Lezer,' says he ter me, 'never kick thistles 'round. It don't pay,' says he. Kicks is jest what his les thrives on. The longer ye kick 'em the more ther is of 'em,' says he."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Special studies, such as business colleges furnish, may be a necessity, but they are a poor substitute for a thorough education. They will, perhaps, make a clerk, but they will never make a man. —*David Swing.*

There are few educational means or methods which may not be properly used. A wise variety is preferable to a rigid adherence to any one; but were I to advocate one to the exclusion of all others, that one would be the text-book. —*S. Laura Ensign, Iowa.*

It is a very common assumption in this country that all Germans of some education are able to speak French fluently. It is the exception. The prejudice of the learned against modern languages is almost as great in Germany as it is in this country.—*C. A. Eggert, Ph. D.*

"The public schools have repeatedly been made the attempted panacea for this thing and that thing. Hobbies of all sorts have been brought in one after another for some practical purpose, such as the effort to throttle intemperance by teaching physiology."—*Col. F. W. Parker.*

The opening of a free public library is a most important event in the history of any town. A college training is an excellent thing; but, after all, the better part of any man's education is that which he gives himself, and it is for this that a good library should furnish the opportunity and the means. I have sometimes thought that our public schools undertook to teach too much, and that the older system, which taught merely the three R's, and taught them well, leaving natural selection to decide who should go further, was the better.—*James Russell Lowell.*

An eminent French chemist, under examination in a court of justice concerning the effect of minute doses of a certain poison, was asked by one of the attorneys derisively, "Could you tell us, professor, the exact dose of this medicine which could be safely administered to a fly?" "I think I could," he replied, "but I should need to know the particular fly under treatment. I should want to know his size, age, state of health, habits of life, whether he was married or single, and what had been his surroundings in life hitherto. All these bear on the size of the dose to be administered in any given case." It would be well if teachers had a modicum of the Frenchman's caution, in administering to their pupils.—*Educational Weekly.*

As soon as the managers of our public schools can arrange, in addition to systematic instruction in drawing, for systematic instruction in handiwork in paper, pasteboard, soft wood, clay, and needlework, the problem of manual training for the lower grammar grades will be solved. Were the teachers sufficiently well trained themselves to take charge of such work, the expense of all the manual training it would be wise to incorporate with the present course of study, for our first seven grades, would be so trifling that it would not stand in the way a moment. For the still higher grades, more formal and more expensive additions are necessary, and yet it will be found that whenever such additions are judiciously made, there will spring up a powerful and wide popular support of all the higher work.—*C. M. Woodward.*

Miss Parloa's Facts About Frying.

Having the fat in the proper condition for use, the next question is, how to use it. Articles of food are fried in fat that has been heated to a temperature varying from 345 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. Most mixtures composed in part of flour, sugar, milk or eggs—like fritter batters, doughnuts, etc.—may be cooked at 350 degrees; whereas, such articles as oysters, white-bait croquettes, etc., require a heat of at least 400 degrees.

Put the fat into a deep kettle (that called a Scotch kettle being best) and heat it slowly. When the time for frying the food is near at hand, set the kettle on the hottest part of the range and watch to see the blue smoke rise from the center of the surface of the liquid. The smoke indicates the temperature to be about 350 degees. Drop a piece of stale bread into the fat, and if one minute is required to brown it, the fat may be used at once for frying muffins, doughnuts, fritters, breaded chops, and, indeed, nearly all articles that require three or four minutes' cooking.

Potatoes cooked a la Parisienne, and French fried and thin fried need ten minutes' cooking. The fat must have a temperature of about 370 degrees when they are put into it, because the potatoes should stand in ice water for some time before they are cooked. Moisture will cling to them, and this, with their chilliness, reduces the fat at least 20 degrees as soon as the frying begins; making it, then, 350 degrees. At this heat the potatoes may be cooked brown and crisp in ten minutes. As already stated, oysters require a heat of 400 degrees. Drop a piece of stale bread into the fat and if the temperature be right the bread will become brown in half a minute. Oysters and white-bait should be cooked brown and crisp in one minute; longer cooking will make them rather tough and dry. A little lower temperature—say 380 degrees—will do for croquettes, which should be fried about two minutes. If the temperature be too low, croquettes will burst open during the cooking; particularly rice and potato croquettes.

The Champion Legal Story.

A St. Petersburg paper vouches for the truth of a legal story which quite comes up to anything of the kind yielded by our own courts of law. A man found himself just recently in the prisoner's dock on a third charge of theft. His advocate, a young man, made a long speech to the jury in defense, and towards the close spoke as follows: "Now, gentlemen of the jury, let us go into the depths of history: let us go back 5,000 years——" "I must ask you to keep to the subject," interposed the Judge. "Then we will go but 3,000 years back," continued the lawyer, "and we see without doubt——" Another reminder from the bench. "Good, we will go back 1,000 years; or, no—since it is forbidden to appeal to history, let us turn to geography. In the Sandwich Islands, gentlemen——" A third call to order. "Very well," was the advocate's response; "in the islands lying nearer to us, as Madeira, there exists a long-observed and very honorable custom——" "Mr. Advocate," interrupted the Judge again, "I speak to you for the last time. If you talk again of things which have nothing to do with the case I shall refuse to hear you any longer." "I protest against an infringment of the rights of the defense," was the unabashed reply, "and I request that my protest may be taken note of." Then, turning once more to the jury, he added, "Since, gentlemen, I may appeal to neither history nor geography, I will only remind you of the custom of the court of this district in case of a third theft. This court has the praiseworthy custom of acquitting the defendants in such cases, and, therefore, I do not see why you should not let my client go free." How the case ended is not said, but it will be a pity if the prisoner did not get off.

MISSING LINKS.

Fourteen widows and eight widowers live near each other in a single block in Rahway, N. J.

Mrs. Butler, known to our grandparents as Fannie Kemble, is about to return to America.

The bullion product of the mines in the vicinity of Butte City, Montana, for the year ending 1 85 foots up $17,000,000, and that of Leadville, Colo., $12,000,000.

Agassiz, the elder, as the book by his widow tells us, used to make his coffee in a machine that was devoted during the day to the soaking of all sorts of creatures for skeletons.

The Vicar of Masham, England, thus concluded a sermon to his flock: "And now, friends, which is it to be—Salisbury, Churchill and heaven, or Gladstone, Chamberlain and hell?"

North Dakota, ten years ago described in the Government reports as "the uninhabitable alkali deserts of the Northwest," supports 100 newspapers, the daily edition not being a rarity.

In Newark, N. J., the center of the hydrophobia scare, Michael Hessen has been sent to prison for two years for having so badly bitten one of his wife's fingers that it had to be amputated.

For chilblains the Lyon *Medical* advises that the parts affected be bathed twice daily, ten minutes at a time, with a mixture of half an ounce of sulphuric acid and one quart of water.

Pretty fashion of old colonial days that has been increasing in favor during recent seasons is to have the polished mahogany tables in dining-rooms uncovered at afternoon receptions and teas.

Coffee is the universal drink of the east among all classes of people. It is ground fresh every time, and the milk and sugar are boiled with the coffee. It is served in tiny china cups of quaint shape and workmanship.

Gen. Lord Wolseley's appearance is decidedly effeminate, and when he speaks he accompanies each remark with a nervous shake of the head. He is disposed to be sociable, but is not a favorite with the "rank and file."

A passage from the will of Napoleon Bonaparte is in a St. Louis museum. It is dated at St. Helena, April 15, 1821, and reads: "I die in the holy Roman Catholic faith, in the bosom of which I was born more than fifty years ago.

Leopold is one of the most democratic of kings. He saunters about Brussels in the most leisurely way, and is as familiar a figure on the Rue Royale as President Grant used to be on Pennsylvania avenue. He is fully six feet tall, and has an angular form and an awkward manner.

Quite novel work is that of sifting the sand on the beaches of some of the popular watering places along the New Jersey coast in search of valuables lost by bathers, but that is exactly what several enterprising lads are at present doing, and with far better results than a person would suppose.

An English company has perfected its arrangements for providing sick chambers with telephones. The object is to give persons suffering with contagious diseases a chance to talk with their friends. Speaking tubes are inadmissable on account of the infectious nature of the breath.

Dr. Fillmore Bennett wrote the favorite hymn, "Sweet By-and-By," in 1865. Dr. Bennett lives at Richmond, Ills., and is quite poor. He says it did not take him more than twenty minutes to write the hymn, which Lotta, the actress, did so much to render famous by its introduction in one of her plays.

"The bowlder at Mount Auburn that marks the monument of Louis Agassiz," writes Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, "came from the glacier of the Aar, not far from the spot where his hut once stood; and the pine trees which are fast growing up to shelter it were sent by loving hands from his old home in Switzerland."

Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, author of our national hymn, "My Country 'tis of Thee," is a resident of Newton Center, Mass. He is 77 years of age, but appears to be a much younger man. He has a large, full head of hair, keen gray eyes, and a beard almost entirely white. He has given up literary work, but has an extensive correspondence.

Anent the Greville Memoirs, the late Mr. Hayward relates that on Garibaldi's first visit to England that patriot and Greville were placed side by side at a Stafford House dinner. Afterward, "Well, what do you think of Garibaldi?" Hayward asked "the Gruncher." "I think," said Greville, "that he is a fool. I never met any one less like a man of the world."

"Huxley and Tyndall," says the manager of a literary syndicate, "will never write anything for publication unless they have something to say. I have tried them many a time, and with good offers of money, too, but always unsuccessfully. They care too much for their fame. But when they have anything to say they are ready to say it, and to charge for it, too.

There is not much luxury in riding in a railway car in Egypt. The Egyptians do not appear to have learned the use of ballast for railroads, and riding on one of their cars is almost equal to a series of shocks from an electric battery. The sides of the car are open, and when the sand blows from the desert it is almost impossible for the traveler to see the person sitting alongside of him.

Young Mr. William Lehmann Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, feeling elated over his election to Parliament over so eminent an opponent as Prof. Beesley, the Comtist, took occasion publicly to sneer at Mr. Gladstone as an "old woman." Whereupon, "I should think," remarked one of the audience, "Mr. Burdett-Coutts ought to be the last man in the world to speak slightingly of old women."

Mr. Labouchere of the London *Truth* says that he has never met with more practical, sensible men than the Irish Nationalist leaders when not under the influence of temporary excitement. "I have," he says, "been greatly struck with their broadness of view, which contrasts advantageously with our supercilious mode of treating political opponents, our insularity, and our want of facility to grasp new ideas."

One marked peculiarity about M. Worth, the Paris man milliner, is his great dislike for perfume in any shape. His workwomen are prohibited from using scents, and even from wearing flowers during their working hours. When a woman sends him her costly laces for the adornment of new dresses, all odorous from long sojourning in perfumed sachels, the first thing that he does is to cause them to be thoroughly aired.

John Jay Knox, President of the Anti-Vivisection Society, writes to the New York *World:* "I desire to call your attention, and the attention of all human brutes of the Pasteur school who propose torturing rabbits by the thousand, to the anti-vivisection laws of this State and New Jersey. Dr. Billings proposes to kill 5,000 rabbits by a slow fever. If he kills even one in this State or New Jersey he will be prosecuted and punished to the full extent of the law by this society."

From Toledo (says the Cleveland *Plaindealer*) comes a story of peculiar interest. A gentleman well known as a grain operator and noted for the glossy blackness of his hair and whiskers recently died. When his friends, who had not seen him since he fell sick, took a last look at his remains they saw that his hair and beard had turned gray. Then it was discovered that they had been so for years, and that the dark hue of the gentleman's hair had been due to a peculiar hair-dye that he had used for years. It was also found out that his death was caused by this hair-dye. It was deadly poison, and as he drank hot tea and coffee the liquor strained through his mustache and carried from it a little of the poison of the hair-dye. In time his stomach became inflamed with the poison and death was the final result.

The Dog's Tongue.

A correspondent from Washington makes a statement (said to have been obtained from an Indian chief) which writes a correspondent to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, gaining wide publicity, may be the indirect cause of much needless cruelty to that most faithful of our domestic pets, the dog, by inciting over-earnest persons, or idle experimentalists, to undertake the removal of the supposed "worm" from beneath the tongue of our semper fidelis canine friends. This Indian ventured the information to the correspondent that under the tongue of every dog there is a worm situated, which ordinarily does no harm, but if the animal be placed under favorable conditions will be the cause of producing rabies or hydrophobia. If this "worm" be cut out the disease will never be produced spontaneously in the dog, neither will he contract the disease from the bite of a rabid animal, this man claims.

That this senseless idea does not originate with the chief, or his tribe of aboriginals, is evident from the fact of the very general knowledge of the practice in different parts of the globe.

George Fleming, a noted English veterinarian, in his work on hydrophobia, says that the poet Gratius Falisceus, of the first century of our era, speaks of the fable of the worm in the dog's tongue being the cause of the disorder, and that Pliny, in the same century, writes: "If the 'lytta,' or small worm, be removed from a dog's tongue, he will never become mad or lose his appetite," and "if the worm be carried three times around a fire and given to a person who has been bitten by a mad dog it will prevent his going mad."

In opposition to this worse than useless practice I can make no stronger argument than quote from Fleming's "Rabies and Hydrophobia," London, 1872: "This removal of the worm from the dog's tongue, or 'worming,' as it is popularly termed, has been practiced from the day of Pliny to our own time, and is, as might be expected, a perfectly useless, nay, injurious and painful operation. Beneath the organ, in the middle, is a somewhat loose, tendinous-looking fold of membrane, which constitutes what, in technical language, is called the 'frænum,' or bridle of the tongue, and is designed to assist the animal in lapping. When in its ordinary relaxed condition this frænum looks like a small worm, and the resemblance is perhaps even more complete when it has been torn out; hence the name of the operation, which is a cruel one, and gives the poor dog a very sore mouth for several days, in addition to rendering the tongue less capable of performing its important functions. The supposition that this procedure will prevent a dog from becoming spontaneously rabid, or liable to infection if bitten, is excessively absurd, as the presence of the imaginary worm has no influence whatever in the production of the malady, while its absence must be a source of inconvenience to the dog, and far more likely to induce rabies than to prevent its occurrence. The operators justly deserve the punishment which will be awarded them should they come within the cognizance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was never at a loss for a definition, when alluding to the opinion prevalent in his time with regard to this worm; called it 'a substance, nobody knows what, extracted, nobody knows why.'"

A Table of Measurements.

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square and 23 inches deep, will contain a barrel, or 10,752 cubic inches.

A box 24 inches by 16 inches square and 14 inches deep will contain a half barrel, or 5,376 cubic inches.

A box 16 inches by 16 8-10 inches square and 8 inches deep will contain a bushel, or 2,152 4-10 cubic inches.

A box 16 inches by 11 2-10 inches square and 8 inches deep will contain a half bushel, or 1,075 2-10 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches by 8 4-10 inches square and 8 inches deep will contain one peck, or 537 6-10 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square and 4 2-10 inches deep will contain one-half peck, or 268 8-10 cubic inches.

A box 7 inches by 4 inches square and 4 8-10 inches deep will contain a half gallon, or 134 4-10 cubic inches.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square and 4 2-10 inches deep will contain one quart, or 67 2-10 cubic inches.

These measures all come within a small fraction of a cubic inch of being perfectly accurate, as near, indeed, as any measures of capacity have yet been made for common use; the difficulty of making them with absolute exactness has never yet been overcome.

Toomb's Granddaughter.

Some months before the death of Gen. Toombs the Atlanta *Constitution* published this story: A reporter met an old friend of Gen. Toombs yesterday and remarked: "I understand that a few days ago Gen. Toombs disinherited his granddaughter, Miss Dubose, because she married against his will. Don't you think he will reconsider the act?"

"I do not," was the emphatic reply. "Gen. Toombs is very bitter on that point, and when I think of all his circumstances I am sure that he means all that he has done and that he will remain immovable."

"Tell me the circumstances."

"It is a long story," said the narrator. "It would read like a romance if properly pictured, but I don't mind telling you if you will be content with facts, minus the coloring. It is a sad story to me, because I always felt an interest in the lordly Georgian and the different members of his family. I am sorry that Gen. Toombs has done this act. He can afford to forgive his granddaughter and bestow all his hate on the Yankees if he chooses to do so. He can afford to hate the Yankees, for it is a matter of little concern what one man does so long that the balance of the south has accepted the situation and has almost forgotten that there ever was a war. But it is not for me to say that Gen. Toombs has done wrong in disinheriting his grandchild because she married the man of her own choosing. Miss Dubose and Mr. Colley were engaged and the general objected. Mr. Colley is a worthy young man, against whose moral character no charge can be brought. He was clerk in one of the stores in Washington, and was not wealthy, but to that fact Gen. Toombs did not object. The general, you know, cares for a long line of ancestors, and blood, and that sort of thing, which is all right, I suppose. At any rate, he did not like the Colley family, and he urged his granddaughter to give up the idea of marrying Mr. Colley. She pleaded and he remonstrated. He threatened and she became determined. Finally, he told her in his will he had bequeathed her $60,000, and spoke of that to show the interest he felt in her. She would not promise to give up Mr. Colley, and Gen. Toombs got out the will and showed her the paragraph where in fortune was left to her. He offered to make it $90,000. She said she would promise not to marry Colley during Toombs' lifetime. The general, in his usual way, said he would pay nobody to postpone an act until his death. He threatened to disinherit her, but she never moved from her position. Then Gen. Toombs told her that unless she promised not to marry Colley he would have his will changed and would not leave her a cent. She replied that if she must choose between the two she would be disinherited. The general then told her that he would give her forty-eight hours to leave the house. Miss Dubose proceeded to show her grandfather that if she was driven out she would have to be married at once. The general tore around, and Miss Dubose communicated with her friends, and the result was that the marriage took place that day. Gen. Toombs took his will out, had it changed, disinheriting Miss Dubose, and added a paragraph providing that none of his property should go to her directly or indirectly."

"Has she ever been back to her grandfather?"

"No. A few days ago Mrs. Toombs was very sick, and her recovery was not expected. Mrs. Colley wrote the general a note and asked permission to call and see her grandmother. Gen. Toombs read the note and handed it back to the messenger with the simple statement that he had no communication to make. That is the story as it comes to me."

A Sweet Smuggling Dodge.

Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian statesman, was the teller of a clever girl's trick. On his arrival here from Europe, a few days ago, he talked about international laws and usages, and the collection of customs along the Canada border was mentioned. A visitor remarked that he then had on a fur overcoat that had come from Montreal without paying duty.

"The funniest case of smuggling I ever heard of," said Sir John, "was the business venture—and a successful one for a time—of a remarkably bright and comely young woman. Her method was to load a lot of valuable, compact goods under the seat and robes of a sleigh, in which she and a man would seat themselves in the guise of mere pleasure riders, and then the disguised load would be run right through a town where a customs officer was stationed. He would stop the sleigh for the usual examination. The couple, hiding their anxiety under a merry, careless manner, would object good-humoredly to the delay on the score of the cold weather.

"'Do you think I am a smuggler?' the girl would laughingly exclaim. Then, with a shiver of her form, a chatter of her white teeth, and a pretty leaning of herself snugly against her companion, she would add: 'A smuggler, indeed! In this weather I'd rather be a smuggler.' The joke and the joker carried a cargo safely along unexamined a dozen times at as many points, for who could disturb the pretty creature; but at length she undertook to go over the same route twice and got caught."—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

The retirement of Col. W. W. Armstrong from the editorial chair of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* is a notable event in Ohio journalism. Col. Armstrong, besides having built the *Plaindealer* up from small beginnings to a great and prosperous newspaper, is one of the oldest inhabitants of Ohio, and has been closely identified with the growth and development of that progressive State. As indicating the growth which Col. Armstrong has witnessed, it may be stated that when he settled in Ohio Lake Erie was only a little fish-pond in his uncle's goose-pasture and the mound-builders were still chasing bullfrogs on the Cuyahoga flats.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Sanitation is needed in Japan. According to the transactions of its Society of Medical Science, one of its cities—containing a population of 1,250,000—reports a death rate of 56 per 1,000.

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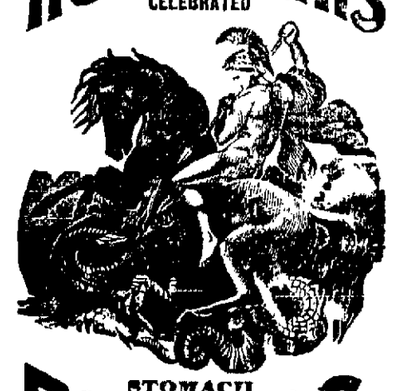

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[Continued from 1st page.]

one year to build the canal two or three times over. The United States has formidable competitors in the Liverpool market, and if the rates of transportation were not reduced it would soon find itself without the market.

Mr. Morrison called up the bill to tax fractions of gallons of distilled spirits, and by strictly confining the discussion to the bill finally passed it. Mr. Butterworth, of Cincinnati, vigorously opposed the bill as being unfair to the Cincinnati interest of his city, and proposed a substitute which would still have given an advantage to the rectifiers, while it practically granted the justice of the principle of the bill. Mr. Adams, of Illinois, supported Mr. Butterworth, while Morrison and Worthington of Illinois advocated the taxation of all fractions of gallons.

FEB. 25.—In the morning hour to-day the house resumed, in the committee of the whole, the consideration of the Hiscock anti-polygamy bill.

Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, concluded his speech in advocacy of the measure, and predicted that the latter part of the present century would be famous on account of the canal that would then be constructed. Congress should pay out the millions of dollars that were now running in the treasury for the Pacific railroads and other unchecked public works, and this action would result in blessings upon the people.

Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, supported the bill, contending that such a canal would be a factor in the cheapening of transportation rates. It was a national enterprise which should be undertaken by the government.

Pending the conclusion of his remarks the morning hour expired and the committee rose.

In discussing the pension appropriation bill in the House to-day Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, explained that it appropriated $78,-741,920, or about $15,000,000 more than was carried by law for the current year. The increase was occasioned by the accelerated work that was being done in the Pension Office—and for this work the Commissioner of Pensions and his employes deserved commendation—and by the larger number of cases that were now being disposed of.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, differed from Mr. Townshend when he attributed the increased appropriation to the accelerated work of the Pension Office. That gentleman had failed to call attention to the fact that the Commissioner of Pensions had stated to the Committee of Appropriations that there would be a deficiency of about $6,000,000 for the current year, so that the $78,000,000 which had been appropriated for the fiscal year 1886 was confessedly by the Commissioner to be insufficient to meet the requirements of law. The average appropriation for pensions for the last six years was $77,489,000, showing that the appropriation contained in the pending bill was below the average.

FEB. 26.—Mr. Morrison (Ill.) reported to the house to-day from the committee on rules a substitute for the Hiscock and Pulitzer resolutions directing an inquiry into the Pan Electric telephone matter. The substitute provides that a select committee of nine make inquiry into any expenditure on the part of the government incurred relative to the rights of the Bell and Pan-Electric telephone companies to the priority of patents, and also to inquire into the issuance of Pan-Electric or other stock to any person or persons connected with either the legislative, judicial, or executive department of the United States to whom, where, when, and for what consideration in money or influence said stock was delivered and report whether either of the telephone companies or their officers, agents, and employes have in any manner improperly and unduly attempted to influence officials or official action by or through the public press, and if so, when, by whom, and in what manner such influence was exerted or attempted, and what newspaper or newspapers were so used or attempted to be used by them.

After a spirited debate the resolution was adopted.

MARCH 1.—Representative Woodburn, of Nevada, introduced in the House an anti-polygamy bill which has received the approval of prominent gentlemen in Utah, and has been submitted to members of the Judiciary Committee of both houses of Congress.

In its preamble it recites that the United States statutes prohibit, and provide for the punishment of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the territories, and for the disqualification of persons guilty of such offenses to vote or hold office; that the act of giving aid, counsel, advice or encouragement, and thereby procuring the commission of such offenses, should be made a crime punishable with adequate severity; that there exists in Utah a sect which in its creed holds as one of its fundamental principles and as a sacrament duty to the right and duty of its members to practice unlawful cohabitation; that the high priests, leaders, and members thereof, claiming to be inspired by and act from obedience to authority superior to the United States, do openly and publicly counsel, advise, and command the members of said sect to commit said offenses in open and professed defiance and contempt of the laws of the United States, and by reason of such counsel, advice and command many thousands of the members of said sect have been induced to commit said offenses, and are now living and cohabiting with a plurality of so-called wives and concubines, but escape punishment for said offenses by secret intrigue and the various corrupt influences which the possession of political majorities enable the leaders of said sect to exercise, all of which brings the laws and authority of the United States into disgrace and contempt, and renders the same of no effect.

Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, presented a bill to stay with provisions for the distribution of the surplus among the states in proportion to their representation in the senate and house, one-fourth to be distributed to the state on the 1st of July, 1886, one-fourth Oct. 1, 1886 one-fourth, Jan. 1, 1887, and one-fourth April 1, 1887. Acting upon the presumption that some states would refuse to accept their share in the division, Mr. Bennett expressly provides that in such case the rejected portion shall be rationably distributed among those that do accept. The moneys are to be turned over to the treasurers or other authorized agents of the respective states, and certificates of deposits must be given to the United States treasurer. The states must pledge their faith for the safe keeping of the moneys, and for interest when required. The moneys may be withdrawn from the several states proportionately, but not more than $20,000 from any one state in a month, without previous notice of thirty days for every additional $2,000 that may be required.

MARCH 2.—In the House Mr. Belmont, of New York, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. The Speaker and before the house the resolution of the secretary of the treasury to the Blind resolution calling for information concerning the circulation of the standard silver dollar, and the policy to be pursued as to the payment of silver. Referred to the committee on coinage, weights, and measures.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, said that if it were the wish of the house he would like the morning hour to be dispensed with, in order that the consideration of the pension appropriation bill might be resumed. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, said that he had endeavored unsuccessfully yesterday to secure recognition for the purpose of moving to fix a day for the consideration of the silver bill. He would, therefore, insist on the morning hour every day until the committee on coinage, weights, and measures was reached.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, on behalf of the committee on manufactures, called up the bill authorizing the president to appoint a commission of seven experts, skilled in the investigation, production, and use of metallic substitutes and other structural materials, to execute tests and experiments on iron, steel, and other materials used in the construction of bridges, buildings, and mechanical structures, and deduct useful rules therefrom.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Higher; March, 79@80c; May, 83¾@84¾c; June, 85½@86½c. CORN—Lower; March, 36¼@36½c; April, 36¼@37c; May, 39⅜@40⅛c. OATS—Higher; March, 29@29½c; May, 32¾@32⅞c. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork lower; March, $10.20@10.30; May, $10.35@10.45; June, $10.40@10.50. Lard—Lower; March, $5.85@87½; May, $5.90@5.92½; June, $6.02½@6.05. CATTLE—Market steady. We quote: Extra Choice Cattle ..... $5 75@5 75; Good Shipping Steers ..... 4 80@5 10; Medium Steers ..... 4 10@4 65. HOGS—Market firm. Sales ranged from $3.30@4.35 for light; $4.15@4.35 for heavy. WOOL—Continued firm and active. Sales were readily effected at about the following range of prices:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.

Coarse, tub, 24@27c; Medium, tub, 30@34c; Fine, unwashed, 17@23c; Medium, unwashed, 24@26c; Coarse, unwashed, 22@23c; Hurry, unwashed, 14@16c; Fine, washed, 28@30c; Medium, washed, 31@32c; Coarse, washed, 24@27c.

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.

Fine, unwashed, 16@16c; Medium, unwashed, 20@22c; Coarse, unwashed, 20@21c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 March, 93@93⅞c; May, 95⅛@95¼c, June, 96⅛@96¾c. CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 49@49½c.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Lower; March 79½c; May, 84⅝c. CORN—Firm at 35⅜ for No. 2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 White 28⅝. RYE—Dull, 69¼c for No. 1.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Fair demand; Family $4 10@4 40. WHEAT—Firm at 76c. CORN—Strong 37c. OATS—Ready at 29½c. RYE—Dull at 53c for No. 2. PROVISIONS—Pork Steady at 10 75. Lard steady at 5 90. Bulk Meats 4 60@5 50. Bacon 5 15@6 37½.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2, Red, March, 90@90c; May 94@94½c. CORN—Higher; March, 37@37½c; May, 39½@39¾c. OATS—Higher, cash, 24½c; May, 26½@26¾c. RYE—Quiet; 60c. PROVISIONS—Pork cash, $10 70. Lard, $5 55.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western lower; No 2 Winter Red Spot and March, 90@90½c; May, 92⅝@93c. CORN—Quiet; March 36@36⅜; May 37½@37⅝c. OATS—Western White, 28@30c; Mixed 26@28c.

The Heavenly Map.

Astrologers divide the heavens into twelve equal parts, called houses. This is done by dividing the vertical circle—or circle passing through the zenith and the east and west points of the horizon—into six parts of thirty degrees each, and six corresponding divisions lie below the horizon. In regard to these "houses" Lilly says that "the exact knowledge of them is so requisite that he who learns the nature of the planets without exact judgment of the houses is like an improvident man that furnishes himself with a variety of household stuff, having no place wherein to bestow them."

To each of these "houses" is ascribed a particular significance. For instance, the first house refers to the stature, health, and life of a man, or as it stands in state astrology for the common people; the second house refers to wealth generally; the third to brethren, to letters, and to messengers, etc., and so of the other houses. The seventh house is singularly heterogeneous in its significations, as it refers to lovers and husbands, animals strayed, thieves, and things stolen; so that if a young lady were to inquire after her favorite cat, the astrologer would look to "the seventh house and planets therein aspecting." The next things of importance in astrology are the zodiacal signs. Aries, the first sign, is described as being fiery, choleric, bestial, luxurious, intemperate, and violent; and, besides, it "rules" gumboils, toothache, baldness, places of refuge for thieves, and, among other countries, England. Campanella says that "Aries makes people ferocious, stubborn, fierce, bold, presumptive, and crafty, like the English. We ought to feel complimented. Taurus signifies people given to pleasures, like Neapolitans. Virgo signifies the best mathematicians, astronomers, learned and ingenious men, etc. Libra points to those given to the delights of music, and so on.—*All the Year Round.*

He Had Acquired the Habit.

Ham Beardsley and Harp Andrews, of Limestone, N. Y., were in town recently. They relate an anecdote about the Rev. Mr. North, pastor of the methodist church at their place. A short time ago one of his rural parishioners drove up in front of the parsonage with a load of wood, jumped off and rang the door-bell, when the reverend gentleman met him with: "You take this man to be your lawful husband?" when the contributor of wood cried out: "Stop! stop! I have a load of wood outside for you. Tell me where I will pile it." The minister, somewhat flustrated, said: "Excuse me; I have had so many marriages of late from Pennsylvania that I feel that every ring of the bell announces the presence of some couple who want to be married. You can drive around the house and throw it into the woodshed." This is the result of the marriage-license law of our state. Six couples were married in York state the past week from this vicinity.—*Bradford Era.*

The bandmaster of the United States flagship Lancaster died of yellow-fever recently at Rio de Janeiro. When the Lancaster was ordered to South America he tried to get his discharge, saying that it had been revealed to him that if he went there he would die of yellow-fever. Failing to get his discharge he made all preparations for death. The Lancaster had been in the harbor of Rio only a short time when he was taken sick, and being sent to a hospital on shore died there. So far as was known there was no yellow fever in Rio at the time and the only other case on the Lancaster was that of one of the members of the band who kissed the bandmaster as he was being taken ashore. He, too, died from the disease.

The Chinese minister at Washington is Mr. Isaac, Jr., though he is considerably over 60. His wife is only 29. The only English sentences the minister can use are "How do you do," "Good-by," and "Champagne is good." Some members of the legation are careful buyers of fine gems.

WATERWORKS.

The Question of Enlarging the Waterworks Discussed by the Council.

A special meeting of the City Council was held Tuesday evening, in pursuance of a call issued by several members of the Council, as follows:

MASSILLON, O., March 1, 1886.

To Peter Sailer, President of the City Council:

The undersigned would respectfully request you to call a special session of the City Council to be held Tuesday evening, March 2, 1886, at 7 o'clock, p. m. to take action in securing the passage of a law to permit a vote of the people on the question of Waterworks, or no Waterworks, and the bonding of the city for the payment of the same, and other business that may come before the Council.

(Signed.) H. HUBER,
GEO. SNYDER,
GEO. RINK,
ROBERT REAY,
WM OVERTON.

The citizens committee, who had been selected to act in conjunction with the Council committee, being present, an invitation was extended to them to make statement as to the progress made in the work assigned them.

Mr. Howells, of this committee, stated that they had been in correspondence with officials in charge of Waterworks in various cities and from the information received from such sources thought that for $140,000 and the tolls received from private consumers would pay the running expenses. The works at Fremont were cited, where ten miles of mains had been put down in connection with a complete system for $136,000, and that the tolls exceeded the annual expense by from $500 to $800. In Youngstown the receipts for the past year were $8,000 in excess of the expenses. A proposition from the Massillon Waterworks Company was presented by Mr. Howell's, and read. The paper was quite lengthy, but the substance is about as follows: In consideration of a twenty years contract and the payment by the city of an annual rental of $10,000 to be paid when fourteen miles of pipe had been laid, or previous to that an annual rental of $35 for every 250 feet of pipe put down, the Waterworks Company would put in two pumps of the latest approved manufacture, a stand pipe, and lay fourteen miles of iron pipe, except that the newly laid wooden pipe should not be replaced with iron. Or the company would sell its entire plant, privileges, franchises, etc., for $60,000.

Mr. Howells thought that the price asked was too much for the works, but thought that it would be expedient to purchase the old Waterworks, provided they could be secured at a reasonable figure.

Councilman George Snyder stated that a proposition had been received from a responsible party to put down sixteen miles of pipe in connection with a first-class stand pipe system, for $150,000 and that the same party offered to operate the system, and would agree to guarantee to supply the city with water for fire and other uses for $7,500 annual rent.

Mr. Huber asked whether the committee contemplated using other water than that from Sippo Lake. To this question Mr. Howells replied that both the lake water and river water had been analyzed, and that neither was fit for domestic uses.

Mr. Huber moved that the citizens' committee be continued and requested to act in unison with the Council committee.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Bullach and was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Massillon, That the City Solicitor be instructed to try and have a bill passed by the State Legislature allowing the city to issue bonds in the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of providing said city with a system of public waterworks; the same to be submitted to a vote of the people.

The Council then adjourned until one week from Wednesday evening.

Gates of Happiness.

All men and women should rejoice to remain part child all through life, however long its course may run. The games, the dance, the anecdote, the assembly of friends, the feast, are as much a part of humanity as its natural power to laugh or to perceive the points of wit. Amusement is one of the forms of human happiness. This happiness, like old Thebes, has a hundred gates for its coming and going—the gate of tears, for man weeps when he is happy, amid music or in revisiting his mother's home, the gate of pensiveness, for he is happy when he reads "Gray's Elegy" or walks in the rustling autumn leaves; the gate of admiration, for man is happy amid the beauty of nature and of art; the gate of friendship, when heart finds its companion heart; the gate of hope, for man is happy when the coming days are pictured with these angel figures of expectation. Of these hundred gates of happiness amusement makes one—planned by the Builder of human life. It must open before us and we may all pass in and out as long as the heart shall remain unbroken by death or grief.—*Rev. David Swing.*

M. Sardou thus tells of a friend in need: "In the midst of all my misfortunes I met an amiable cobbler who has made my boots for six years on credit, because he had faith in my genius. This was his own expression. Since then he has often visited me at Marly, where he wished to have a house beside my mansion. 'If it had not been for me you would never have made your way,' he used to say. 'I have done nothing toward it; but I knew that you were somebody, and at least, my dear sir, you attained your object in my boots.'"

A Novel Feature in Investments

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

This company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent discount in $100, $500 or $1000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent upon the stock after paying 6 per cent on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

Physicians Have Found Out

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensative subcutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact, which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

Families Going West

To settle permanently, or to visit, naturally seek the routes by which they can travel with the greatest comfort and with the fewest changes of cars. The favorite Ft Wayne Route, known as the Northwest System of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh, offers greater facilities in this respect than any other Line, as it runs Baggage Cars, Coaches and Sleeping Cars from Pittsburgh to Chicago without change, making connection through union depots with the trains of roads leading to all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest. These are great advantages to families with ladies and children, and particularly to ladies traveling without escort. For rates of fare, rates on household goods, time tables, etc., write to the nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Lines, or to E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. 37-14

A County Temperance Convention.

The W. C. T. U. of Stark county, invite all persons, men and women, interested in the subject of temperance, to meet in convention at the People's Hall, in Massillon, on Tuesday, March 9 at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. The mass meeting in the evening will be addressed by Mrs. Fanny M. Leiter, of Mansfield. Let there be a full rally. 36 t2

J. E. Jackson—Dear Sir: I had kidney trouble for years, very bad; I tried different medicines without any benefit; my pains were very great in my back. Your medicine—Burdock's Kidney Cure—was highly recommended to me by those who had been cured of Bright's Disease. I used one bottle and it has done me great good. Mrs. Louisa Dunham, Alowaya, N. J. Price, 75 cents and $1 25. For sale by J. M Schuckers.

Gentle woman is so often the victim of sick headache that she hails as the dawn of a new era, the introduction of a medicine that is guaranteed as a sure cure. Mrs. Morris Tanner, of Hodoken, N. J, writes: "I have been a martyr to sick headache, the result of indigestion. One bottle of Mishler's Herb Bitters, used according to directions, has cured me."

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York wrote ninety-six millions of new insurance in 1885, which is thirty millions more than the business of any other company in the world. For information concerning its incontestible and non-forfeitable policies, consult
37-t1 E. L ARNOLD, Gen. Agent.

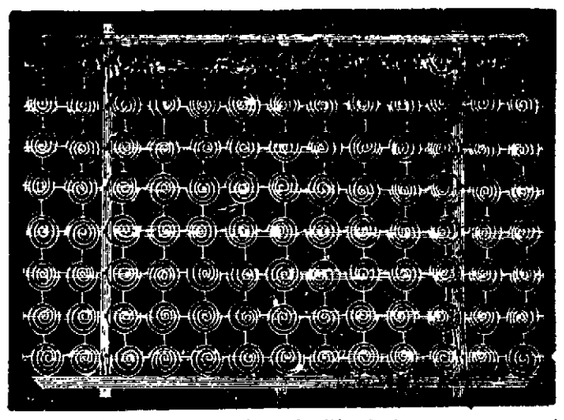
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE DOZ. CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS FOR $2.00 TO $3.00 per dozen at **J. C. HARING'S,**
36-tf. Massillon, Ohio

Stated by H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa.: "Have guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bilious attacks, liver and kidney troubles."

Wm. B. MAYER,

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM.



I have purchased the patents and good will of the former manufacturer of the AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM, and would respectfully ask the public to call and examine same. Orders solicited. Respectfully,

Nov. 14-1yr W. B MAYER,
OFFICE AND SHOP, TREMONT St., Next to Canal, MASSILLON, OHIO.

A. KELLER'S
WEST SIDE
LIVERY
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SALE STABLES.

Cheapest and Best Turnouts in the City.

Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies. Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.

CALL AND SEE ME

Cedar Posts, Fencing,
—AND—
Building Material.

The Sippo Coal Co has for sale a large lot of Cedar Fence Posts and Fence Boards which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also, a choice lot of building timber, joist and scantling, which will also be sold exceedingly low. An opportunity such as may not occur again for years is now presented to those who desire to construct buildings or fencing. Call at the office of

SIPPO COAL CO
Massillon, Aug 18, 1884-9

CHIONANTHUS COMPOUND

Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald Head of children, Excoriations of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

WANTED—an energetic Agent in Massillon and every town in the county, to sell the Incandescent Lamp. The light equals eighty sperm candles. It sells quick and pays well. Write for particulars to J. B. KING,
35 t3. Hudson, Ohio.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—House and lot, corner East and North streets, brick building, containing eleven rooms, ball room, a double cellar, and stable for three horses. Possession given 1st of April or May.
35-t6. J KIRKPATRICK.

ROYER'S GERMAN SPECIFIC cures Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels. For old or young, pleasant to take. Price 25c. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

The Florid Guide Waltz by Will L Thompson, is one of the most beautiful pieces of music for piano or organ ever published. Any music dealer will mail it to you on receipt of price, 50 cents.

You can find the largest assortment in the city of Gents Neckties, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs and Gloves at C. M. Whitman's Clothing House, 11 West Main street.

Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kanel's.

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Marble and Mantel
WORKS.

HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

CHOICE MONUMENTS
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of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

Slate MANTLES & GRATES,

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad.

Works at old stand, corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

A. J. Humberger & Son.
SPECIALTIES.

Fine Lace Curtains
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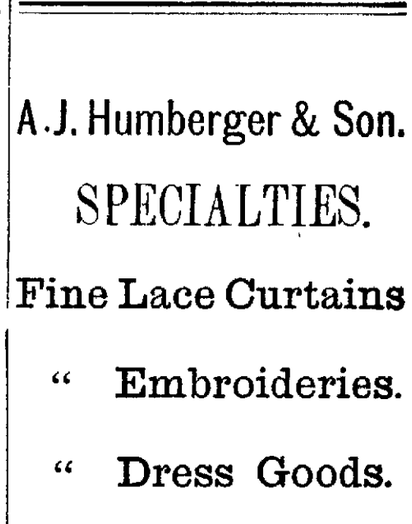
" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.



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Itch of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by J. M. Schuckers, Druggist, Massillon. 37-1y

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